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RETROSPECT FROM NEVADA

THREE CAUSES WHICH LED TO A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

THE STRONG OPPOSITION TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION THE FIRST REASON—THE RESULT CHIEFLY DECIDED BY THE SENATORSHIP—COL. FAIR'S VIGOROUS CONTEST—SKETCH OF THE PROBABLE SENATOR.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Nov. 17.—For the first time in her history, the State of Nevada has elected Democratic Presidential Electors. In 1876 it gave Hayes a majority of 1,075; this year Hancock carried it by over 1,000; but, as the official returns have not been made, the exact figures cannot be given. For so marked a change in the political status of a State whose entire population does not equal that of one of the smallest wards of your City, it is natural that those who are in the habit of philosophizing on political matters—which habit is very general among the American people—should be possessed with a curiosity to know and investigate the causes which have brought about the revulsion. These causes cover a wide ground, but I will endeavor to summarize them as briefly as possible:

First—The Chinese question.

Second—The migratory character of mining communities.

Third—The United States Senatorship.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

While Nevada, through decided action taken some years ago by its miners' unions, suffers less from Chinese labor than any other Pacific State, our people are almost a unit in opposition to the further immigration of Chinese. The Eastern mind, never having been brought into direct contact and disastrous competition with the cheap labor and horrible vices of the Mongolian, cannot comprehend or appreciate the intense feeling which pervades all classes on the Pacific coast on this question. I know that many good, well-meaning people in the East imagine that the crusade against the Chinese is confined to the unruly and indolent classes. Such is not the case. It is the orderly, intelligent, and industrious who suffer and protest. Gen. Garfield's action on the "Fifteen Passenger" bill, persistently paraded before the eyes of the people by the Democratic press, was the first factor toward breaking down the Republican vote of the State. Then came the visit of President Hayes and party. The visitors had a grand reception in Virginia City, and addressed the people from the balcony of the principal hotel. When it came the turn of Gen. Sherman to make his little talk, a man in the crowd in the street asked:

"How about the Chinese?"

The bluff old General, who knows more about military science than he does about the social and industrial aspects of the Chinese question, answered: "What do I care about the Chinese? Let them come. I don't believe a few millions of Chinese can hurt us."

I think I know what the General meant by this answer. He no doubt intended to convey the idea that it would be cowardly for the people of a country so great, broad, and grand as the United States to fear a few millions of Chinese. But the Democratic newspapers took his words literally, and flaunted them in the faces of their readers in big capitals every day during the campaign. Sherman's remarks, coupled with the fact that he was in company with the President who had vetoed the Fifteen Passenger bill, undoubtedly cost the Republican Party many votes in Nevada.

Another cause of the loss of votes through the Chinese question—both in California and Nevada—was a letter written by Frank M. Pixley, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, who, soon after the adjournment of that body, wrote a letter to his paper, the San Francisco *Argonaut*, in which he described the difficulty experienced by the Pacific coast delegation in securing the admission of an anti-Chinese plank in the platform. This, contrasted with the fact that our delegates to Cincinnati met with no such difficulty, enabled the Democratic press of the coast to draw the inference that the Republican national Party favored Chinese immigration, while the Democracy opposed it. Then came the Morey letter. The text of the forgery was promptly telegraphed to the Democratic papers of the coast, and Chairman Barnum succeeded in getting his lithograph plates into the Democratic newspaper offices a few days preceding the election. If Chairman Barnum were to visit this State about this time he would receive more curses than courtesies from those who were duped out of their votes through his instrumentality in giving currency to the Morey forgery.

AN UNSETTLED POPULATION.

The population of Nevada, like that of all the mining region, is constantly changing and shifting. As the fortunes of the camps vary the population is increased or decreased accordingly. With a bonanza in course of extraction on the Comstock, the working force in the mines might reach, and has reached, as high as 5,000 men. With the bonanza exhausted, the force might fall as low as from 1,000 to 1,500. The discharged miners go to other places, wherever there is a chance for work or prospecting, and their roamings extend from Arizona to British Columbia, and from Oregon to Mexico. Then, when a fresh bonanza is struck, miners pour in from all directions, and the increased force in the mines may number but a small percentage of men who have ever been at work on the lode before. A county may be Republican this year and Democratic the next. For instance, Lander County gave on Governor two years ago a Democratic majority of something like 200; this year it gave on Electors a Democratic majority of about 60, and even that was only gained by very hard work, aided by the expenditure of more money than the Democracy of the county had ever before had the handling of. But I attribute the change in the vote chiefly to the change in the population, and the same applies in a greater or less degree to every county in the State.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The main feature in deciding the contest in this State was undoubtedly the question of the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. William Sharon. Last Spring the Hon. F. A. Tritle announced himself a candidate for the Senatorship. Mr. Tritle is a stock broker, but has been actively identified with the politics of the State since its admission into the Union. Messrs. Woodburn, Wren, Whitman, Lewis, and Hillyer, all prominent lawyers, were likewise mentioned as candidates. In July or August, the Hon. William Sharon arrived in Virginia City, and, through the columns of the *Enterprise*, announced himself as a candidate for the Senatorship, and immediately set about making his fight. His presence in the field evidently frightened the other candidates, who are all comparatively poor men, and it became evident that Mr. Sharon was master of the situation. The fight—if such it could be called—was confined principally to Storey, the most populous county in the State. In this county a ticket was run at the primaries in the interest of Mr. Sharon. At the eleventh hour the anti-Sharon elements called a mass-meeting of Republicans to adopt the Crawford plan. There was no organization and no leadership, and from the moment the meeting was called to order it was evident that the movement would prove a fizzle. A ticket was put in the field, however, but it was beaten out of sight in the primaries. The convention was held and a Legislative ticket nominated in Sharon's interest. The election of this ticket would insure Mr. Sharon's election. It would give him 14 Assemblymen and 2 Senators. There are 13 Republican hold-over Senators out of a total of 14. Ormsby County was sure for the Republicans; Mr. Sharon's agents had never failed to carry White Pine. Eureka and Lyon Counties were naturally Republican, and other counties could be carried with a little work. It was all plain sailing, and if Col. Fair had not appeared on the scene Mr. Sharon would have had a walk-over. He would have had beyond question votes as follows:

Storey County	16
Hold-over Senators	13
Ormsby County	4
White Pine County	3
Necessary to elect	36

And he would have been sure of votes from other counties. This was the situation of affairs when Fair appeared in the contest. It had long been known that Col. Fair had Senatorial aspirations. He was not known as a partisan, and I doubt if there is a man in the State who ever heard him discuss politics, or could state positively as to his party membership. However, such part as he had taken in politics had always been in favor of the Republican Party, and it was naturally presumed that his predilictions leaned to that side. At the time of the Storey County primaries he was homeward bound on his trip around the world. The strong position obtained by Senator Sharon shut off all chance for Col. Fair to come in as a Republican candidate. The Democrats were casting about for a candidate for United States Senator—one who had the means to enable him to shoulder their party and carry the fight—and they fixed on Col. Fair. Letters were written to Chairman Barnum by leading Democrats beseeching him to endeavor to induce the Colonel to "stand in," and on Col. Fair's arrival at New-York he was waited on by Barnum and other members of the National Committee and urged to run for Senator. The appeals prevailed, and before his departure from New-York it was known throughout this State that Col. James G. Fair was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. This put an entirely different complexion on the face of political affairs, and caused the Republicans to feel nervous and anxious. The influence of the Bonanza firm had heretofore been all on the side of the Republicans, and here was one of its members a Democratic candidate for United States Senator—a man of such determined will that he was never known to leave a stone unturned to accomplish an object which he had set out to attain, besides being the possessor of practically unlimited wealth and power. John W. Mackay is a member of the Republican National Committee, a strong partisan, and as ardent a Republican as lives. The candidacy of his partner, Col. Fair, placed him in an embarrassing position—his Republicanism on one side and his friendship and business relations arrayed on the other. It must be said of Mr. Mackay that he came out of this trying position with credit, and that he was true to his party, with the single exception that he assisted in the election of the Fair Legislative ticket.

The campaign being opened, Col. Fair entered upon the contest with the vigor and determination which are his distinguishing characteristics. He supplied the State Central Committee with ample funds, visited in person nearly all the principal counties, and took care that the exchequers of all the county committees were plentifully supplied with coin. The Democracy of Nevada were never before in such a position to make a strong fight, and they made the most of it. The Bonanza firm controls nearly all the leading mines of the Comstock, in which it employs a sufficient number of voters to constitute the balance of political power in the State, and it was only natural that its employes, from Superintendent down, should desire the success of Col. Fair. Mr. Sharon saw at the start that to attempt to stem the tide would be useless. Knowing the great power and resources possessed by Fair, he saw that it would be only a waste of money and energy to attempt to combat them. The mines now controlled by Senator Sharon are few in number, and there was not in his employ during the election 10 per cent. of the number of men employed by Fair. Mr. Sharon was savagely assailed by the Democratic press. He was charged with non-residence, absenteeism from the Senate, and employing Chinamen on the railroads in which he is interested. As to Col. Fair the Republican press were silent, or if they spoke at all it was in a weak, uncertain tone, and not one Republican paper attacked him vigorously.

The result could easily be foreseen, and the Republicans allowed the State to go by default. The Democrats carried every county in the State but two on their Legislative ticket, and all but three on the Electoral ticket. The two exceptions were Ormsby and Eureka Counties. In the latter, the Democratic candidate for Congress, the Hon. George W. Cassidy, made a personal fight. The county is his home, and he knocked the Democratic ticket right and left to carry the county for himself. He was supplied liberally with money by Col. Fair, and used it to the best advantage, the consequence being that while the county gave Garfield about 70 majority, Cassidy carried it by over 400. The Legislative ticket was in the interest of Wren, and by hard work the Republicans elected the State Senator and three out of the four Assemblymen.

THE NEXT SENATOR.

The next Legislature of this State will stand thus:

	Senate.	House.
Republicans	15	7
Democrats	10	43
Total	25	50
Democratic majority on joint ballot		31

There can be scarcely a question that should James G. Fair live till the meeting of the Legislature he will be chosen United States Senator to succeed the Hon. William Sharon, and, therefore, a hurried sketch of the gentleman may be appropriate.

Col. James G. Fair was born in the North of Ireland, in the year 1831, and came with his parents to the United States in 1843, his parents settling in Illinois. In 1849, on the breaking out of the California gold fever, Fair, then a lad of 18, joined the adventurous throng and wended his way to the land of gold to seek his fortune. And he found it. Immediately on his arrival in California he entered upon the pursuit of mining, following it with the varying success attendant upon gold mining until 1860. In that year occurred the great Washoe silver mining excitement, when a large portion of the population of California stampeded over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the new find. The Comstock lode had been discovered the previous year, but the excitement reached its height in 1860. Mining, as followed in California up to that year, was but a crude process, requiring no special skill or scientific knowledge. Not so with silver-mining, however. To mine properly and successfully for silver requires the best of engineering talent. Fair had no education as an engineer, but a natural bent for mechanics and engineering, and he at once saw that Nevada was a field for the development and exercise of the talents he knew he possessed. On his arrival on the Comstock he at first engaged in prospecting and mining, but it was not long before he assumed a prominent position as the architect and builder of quartz mills and chlorinizing furnaces, being recognized throughout the then Territory as a first-class mechanical and mining engineer. In 1864 Col. Fair assumed the superintendency of a mine on the Comstock, and since that time has superintended nearly every prominent mine on the lode.

In 1867 he became associated in partnership with James C. Flood and W. S. O'Brien, of San Francisco, and John W. Mackay, of Virginia City, and in that year the firm obtained control of the Hale and Norcross mine, which was the beginning of a career of good fortune that has placed its members among the richest men in the world. A big find in the Hale and Norcross, attended with some fortunate and well-planned stock manipulations, gave the firm a capital which enabled it to purchase other mines, among which was the ground now known as the Consolidated Virginia and California, in which was contained the "Big Bonanza." The history of this great chimney of gold and silver ore has already been written to death, and it is only necessary to say here that its discovery was due more to the untiring energy and engineering knowledge of Col. Fair than to any other cause. Fair is probably to-day the greatest miner in the world. There is not a detail connected with the great industry of mining with which he is not perfectly familiar, both in theory and in practice. Each day finds him in his miner's rig, moving about through the drifts and levels, 2,500 to 3,000 feet underground, making a critical inspection of all the workings, noting the progress made since his last visit, examining the changes in the formation, and planning, laying out, and giving orders for further exploration and new work. Mining has been the study of his life, and, when he takes his seat in the Senate, he may have to go to the Conklings, the Blaines, and the Edmundses for lessons in statecraft, but they will have to wait on him for instruction in practical, scientific mining.

Col. Fair stands 5 feet 8 in his stockings, and weighs 207 pounds, which, taken in connection with his financial standing, makes him in every respect a solid man. He wears a long, flowing beard, black as the raven's wing, except where tinged with gray, and his head is surmounted by a heavy growth of black hair, also streaked with gray. His complexion is florid, which is no doubt caused by his frequent visits to the heated lower levels of the mines, where the water would scald a man to death in two minutes, and the air reaches a temperature of 145° Fahrenheit. His eyes are brown and sparkling. He was married in California in 1861, and has a family of four children, two boys and two girls, the oldest, James, 19 years old, having accompanied him in his trip around the world. Mrs. Fair is a kindly-faced, somewhat stout lady, on the shady side of 40. She is distinguished in this city for her pleasant manner, affable temper, and open-handed charities. She will do no discredit to Washington society. In manner Col. Fair is genial and free, having a smile and a pleasant word for everybody, whether a miner in search of a job or a distinguished visitor from the East or from over the sea. He is the same to all. While he will be elected to the Senate as a Democrat, he is not a partisan in any sense. He is conservative and independent in the strictest sense of those terms, and his Democratic constituents will not be wonder-struck should he vote with the Republicans on some great national question. Being a man of sound, hard sense and excellent judgment, he will no doubt have a useful career in the Senate. He will not electrify the country with a great speech, but will be a worker in committee, and will vote right every time. There are orators enough in the Senate now, and Nevada does not propose to inflict on the country an addition to the number of spouters, but will give it a useful man.

MR. BURCHARD ON BIMETALLISM.

A MISREPRESENTATION CONCERNING HIS VIEWS—HIS POSITION A CONSERVATIVE ONE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Director Burchard of the Mint Bureau is amused at a paragraph printed in certain Western papers, in which he is represented as expressing extreme views on the silver question. Mr. Burchard says that the paragraph is based upon a misapprehension of what he said to a correspondent of a Western paper. In his interview Mr. Burchard merely advanced certain theories as those of extreme silver men, and referred to them as illustrations of those who were opposed to him. Mr. Burchard's position is a very simple one. He is a bimetallist upon principle, but does not believe in bimetallism for any one nation, unless there is similar and harmonious action on the part of all other leading civilized nations. Only such harmonious action can make bimetallism practical. He thinks that the remonetization of silver helped to make specie payment possible. A run upon the Treasury, with sacks of silver dollars in its vaults ready to meet any extraordinary demand, was in its time a good thing. He thinks also that silver might have been forced into more general circulation by withdrawing and canceling all bills under the denomination of $20. However, as the situation now stands, Mr. Burchard is willing to let the silver dollar go. He believes the Government is now strong enough to do without it, and, so long as leading nations adhere to a gold standard, that it is better for this country to conform, as there is no prospect at present of a universal adoption of bimetallism. Bimetallism upon the part of one nation only has simply the effect to crowd out the more universal standard. This conservative position is very different from the extreme views attributed to Mr. Burchard by the misunderstanding alluded to.

PUBLIC EVENTS IN FRANCE.

GEN. FARRE ELECTED A LIFE SENATOR—GEN. DE CISSEY'S LIBEL SUIT.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In the Senate to-day Gen. Farre was elected a life Senator, receiving 138 votes, against 129 in favor of M. Dupré.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. La Vieille, (Republican,) introduced an interpellation in regard to Admiral Cloué, Minister of Marine, and accused him of having been an agent of the Government of the 16th of May, which charge the Admiral denied. M. Germain Casse and M. Perin, (Républicans,) attacked the Minister of Marine, and Premier Ferry defended him. The order of the day, pure and simple, was then adopted.

M. Renault introduced a bill in regard to the construction of the Mount Simplon Railway. Urgency for the bill was refused.

The action for libel brought by Gen. de Cissey against the editors of the *Intransigeant* and *Petit Parisien*, was heard to-day before the Tribunal of the Seine. The tribunal rejected the request of the defendants, MM. Henri Rochefort and Deputy Taisant for an adjournment of the case until after Parliamentary inquiry had been made. Gens. Gresley, Ranson, and Berges testified that they had never seen anything at the Ministry of War tending to inculpate Gen. de Cissey. The engineer who effected the contract for the mitrailleuses declared that Gen. de Cissey and Mme. de Kaulla had nothing to do with it. Gens. Faye and de Cools, of the War Department, affirmed that no plans of mobilization had ever disappeared from the War Office. The Treasury Commissioners declared that there had been no misappropriation of the War Office funds. M. Rochefort then explained the course he had taken. The tribunal adjourned until Friday.

The metallic reserve of the Bank of France during the past week has decreased 9,700,000f. in gold, and 3,919,000f. in silver.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "A company has been formed with the object of starting Imperialist journals, to weigh upon the next general elections."

Another Paris dispatch says the Committee of Initiative have rescinded their former decision and resolved to recommend the Chamber to consider the Scrutin de Liste bill. The majority of the committee, while still adverse to the measure, felt that it was entitled to a full discussion.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A correspondent at Paris states that the Papal Nuncio has not only handed the Foreign Office a protest against the monastic expulsions, but had previously presented similar notes couched in a form excluding the idea of publication.

TWO TREATIES SIGNED WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of State this morning received a telegram from the Commissioners at Peking, under date of Nov. 17, informing him that on that day two treaties were signed—one of commerce and the other concerning immigration. Mr. Trescot was to leave Peking on the 20th inst. and to bring home the treaties by the first steamer. By a previous telegram Mr. Evarts had been informed that the immigration treaty secured to this country the control and regulation of the introduction of Chinese laborers. The details of the commercial treaty are not yet known.

A TAX COLLECTOR'S CRIME.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—Stephen Seeley, Tax Collector of the town of Darien, is a defaulter to an amount of about $2,000. His defalcations extend over three years, and the facts are admitted by Seeley, who disappeared on Monday just in time to escape arrest. It is supposed that he has gone West. His bondsmen are Vincent Colyer, Dr. Sands, and John Weed.

OREGON'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 25.—The official vote of Oregon was declared to-day. The total vote of the State is 40,880; Garfield, 20,618; Hancock, 19,950; Weaver, 245.

SUICIDE AFTER A QUARREL.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 25.—George Schoonover, aged 35 years, of Bushkill, Pike County, quarreled with his wife a morning or two ago. He left the house, remarking he would kill himself. At noon, not returning to dinner, his workshop was sought, and his lifeless body found hanging to a rafter.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S SUCCESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The receipts to-day at the Walnut-Street Theatre, where Miss Fanny Davenport is playing the part of Kate Vivian, in "An American Girl," were the largest ever taken on a Thanksgiving Day in any theatre in this city. The amount was [illegible].

THE SHOESTRING FRAUDS

ARREST OF THE MEN WHO COUNTED IN CHALMERS.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO BE TRIED—MR. LYNCH'S STARTLING CHARGES OF BOURBON DISHONESTY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 25.—Warrants of arrest were served to-day upon William French, Luther Reid, and A. S. Butcher, the Warren County Commissioners of Election, who threw out 2,039 votes for John R. Lynch, the Republican candidate for Congress, because they had four ordinary printer's dashes in them, the State law providing that they should be without a distinguishing mark or device. This has been deemed an outrage by all persons here of both parties, except the members of the Chalmers ring. The charge in the warrants of arrest is omission of duty. Warrants were also served upon Judge A. W. Brien and Martin Marshall, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, the charge in their cases being that of influencing election officers. Judge Brien, who is a stanch Democrat, is probably wanted only as a witness, as he took no part in the scheme and opposed it bitterly. Marshall, on the contrary, was very busy, both at the Fourth Ward box, which he caused to be thrown out, and at the Court-house, with the Commissioners. Butcher is a colored Republican, but it is thought he was rewarded by the Democrats for giving his sanction to the scheme.

Mr. Lynch, through his counsel, Judge J. S. Morris, formerly Attorney-General of the State, on Monday served notice of contest upon Chalmers. It appears that the Warren County outrage was not the only fraud committed, for in his charges and specifications he shows that 8 counties of the 12 in the district were manipulated. His charges are made in bold and fearless language, and all the people here and in the United States know they are in the main true. With a registered Republican majority of 17,000 in the district by the election returns of 1872, since when the district has largely increased in Republican strength, the world knew that fraud alone could win for Chalmers in 1876. The Democratic Congress seated Chalmers, but the frauds then were not so glaring, and the Republicans were timid. This time, bull-dozing, intimidation, hindering voters, wasting time, ballot-box stuffing, throwing out precincts and shameful destruction of the box in Claiborne County, at Rodney, were done on too large a scale to win, and even Democrats expressed disgust. In three or four instances in Mr. Lynch's charges is cited the fact of a box being taken away from the sight of the Republican Supervisors, against their solemn protest, and locked up over night in the keeping of a partisan of Chalmers, when the law directs that the ballots should be counted at once. But if they had been satisfied with such work, and presented to the Secretary of State true returns, even then Lynch would have had about 700 majority. Here the work of the Commissioners came in, and at their pleasure a box would be rejected, and it was always one in which Lynch had a majority. Thus the official returns gave Chalmers 3,799 majority. To do this the throwing out of over 5,000 votes was necessary, of which less than one-sixth were for Chalmers. In Adams County, they threw out several boxes on account of some informality in the tickets, but in the Second Ward of Natchez, the same kind of tickets were used and the box counted. Of course Chalmers had a handsome majority in that box.

Before serving his notice of contest Lynch applied for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of State from giving Chalmers a certificate of election, and prayed for a mandamus to compel the Supervisors of Election to forward the returns which were received and properly certified to by the Inspectors, but Judge J. A. P. Campbell evaded the issue and overruled the injunction, saying that Congress alone had the right to decide who was elected. As Mr. Lynch has the ablest counsel in the State, no mistake was made, and that decision was not asked for. This Campbell now has undeniably the record of having denied something not asked for, and shamefully evaded his duty as a Judge on the Supreme bench.

THE REJECTED TICKETS.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.) Nov. 6.

The official vote of this county, as counted by the Commissioners, Messrs. William French, Luther Reid, and A. S. Butcher, gives the Democratic Electors 1,034 votes, and Chalmers, for Congress, 1,014. The Republican Electors have 74 votes and Lynch, for Congress, 57. Two thousand and fifty-five votes for Republican Electors were rejected, because it was claimed by the Commissioners they were not in accordance with the law, which says, no ticket shall bear a distinguishing mark or device. Two thousand and twenty-nine for Lynch, and 20 for Chalmers, were also thrown out.

The above report is made from 16 voting precincts, and was finished yesterday and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Jackson. Below we have printed copies of the tickets received and rejected, that the people may judge for themselves:

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE TICKET
For President
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK
For Vice-President
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH
For Electors for President and Vice-President
F. G. BARRY
C. P. NEILSON
C. E. MITCHELL
THOMAS SPIGHT
WILLIAM PRICE
WILLIAM H. LUSE
ROBERT N. MILLER
JOSEPH HIRSH
For Member of the House of Representatives from the 6th Congressional District
JAMES R. CHALMERS

The above is an exact copy of the ticket that was received and counted.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

For Vice-President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

For Electors for President and Vice-President,
HON. WILLIAM B. SPEARS,
HON. R. W. FLOURNOY,
DR. J. M. BYNUM,
HON. J. T. SETTLE,
CAPT. M. K. MISTER, JR.,
DR. R. H. MONTGOMERY,
JUDGE R. H. CUNY,
HON. CHARLES W. CLARKE.

For Member of the House of Representatives from the 6th Congressional District,
JOHN R. LYNCH.

The above is an exact copy of the ticket that was received by the sworn Judges, but thrown out by the Commissioners.

Now, reader, could you tell, if you had not heard it, why the lower ticket was thrown out? We doubt it. The small printer's dash between the lines is the cause. What do you think of it? Do you not know that these are not "distinguishing marks," not "devices," but that they are merely used in the place of stops? Cut out one of these tickets, fold it up, and see if you can see this outrageous distinguishing mark. The work done yesterday is an outrage on fair play, a violation of the law, a breach of the Democratic platform, and unless it is denounced and disowned, will return to plague this community.

THE DISORDERS IN IRELAND.

AN EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT NOT TO BE CALLED—THE PROSECUTION OF THE LAND LEAGUERS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—An application was made to-day in the Queen's Bench Division for an attachment against the *Evening Mail* for articles prejudicing the trials of the traversers. Mr. Monroe, law adviser to the late Government, who appeared as counsel for the *Evening Mail*, asked for an adjournment so as to enable him to prepare an affidavit to meet the charge at once. This was agreed to, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has issued a form of prayer for use by his clergy for the amelioration of the present disturbed state of the country.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of a Manchester paper, pointing to the importance of to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, says: "The state of affairs in Ireland since the initiation of the prosecution of the Land Leaguers increases the expectation that the Government will not much longer delay moving from its present attitude. It is believed that Mr. Forster has changed his views more rapidly and decidedly than any other member of the Government. He has lately adopted an opinion in favor of maintaining the law with a strong hand. It is reported that he was so much in advance of his colleagues that they preferred to await the result of his trip to Ireland, from which he has just returned, before deciding what course to pursue. It is the conviction of those who are in a position to be well informed, that if he returns with his views strengthened there will be a short session of Parliament before Christmas, solely to enact coercive measures, but that Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain and Lord Spencer will undoubtedly make a strong effort to defer the assembling of Parliament until January, when remedial legislation could be introduced simultaneously with coercion."

In connection with the foregoing, the morning papers of to-day report an attempt to shoot Capt. John Mitchell, renting a large farm in Roscommon; an attempt to shoot a Protestant clergyman in Tipperary; the prosecution of 60 persons in Westport for illegally assembling to resist an eviction, besides various incendiary speeches, houghings of cattle, &c. The *Daily News*, in a leading article, also intimates that the Cabinet may to-day decide concerning coercion, and says: "If Mr. Forster shows that the Irish Executive requires some reinforcement of its powers, neither the present nor any other Cabinet that is possible in England will refuse to discharge what may be a painful duty."

All the Ministers were present at the Cabinet council to-day, previous to the assembling of which Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, conferred with the Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Granville went to Windsor Castle and had an interview with the Queen.

The Press Association says it is authorized to state that Mr. Forster declared at the Cabinet council to-day there was no necessity to adopt coercive measures in Ireland at present. The Cabinet therefore decided that an early session of Parliament was unnecessary. The Cabinet has finally agreed upon proposals to be submitted to Parliament on the Irish land question. No more Cabinet councils will be held before Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says the Cabinet Council have determined not to summon Parliament before Christmas unless some unexpected emergency arises. A further prorogation to an early day in January will be declared at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

The *News* in its leading article says it may be safely assumed that Parliament will meet early in January, as the Cabinet have come to the conclusion that coercion is unnecessary at present. The Ministers are carefully considering an Irish Land bill.

A THRIFTY VERMONT FAMILY.

AN ILL WIND WHICH BROUGHT ALBERT BRISTOL'S FORTUNE WHEN WANDERING IN COLORADO.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 25.—In the town of Panton, Addison County, there were born, over a half century ago, three brothers, Philo, Philemon, and Russell Bristol, each of whom has since married and reared to manhood a family of sons, who are remarkable for their steady habits and sound business qualifications. Among them are farmers, produce speculators, buyers of hay and grain, merchants, and jewelers. Possessed of an abundant store of Yankee shrewdness, it is said of them that "throw them up as you may, when they come down they are sure to strike upon their feet and catch the coppers every time."

The family of Philo Bristol contains four sons. About seven years ago one of them, Albert, sought his fortune in the far West. One day while wandering on the plains, near Fort Collins, Colorado, a somewhat singular accident befel him, which turned fortune in his favor. He was suddenly overtaken by one of those deadly north-easters, and sought shelter in the sheds of a sheep ranch. When nearly frozen, he was discovered by the owner of the ranch, who proved to be a Vermonter, named William N. Batchelder, a former resident of Castleton, where he was at one time proprietor of a large hotel; but meeting with losses, his failure followed, and he had subsequently sought and retrieved his fortunes in Colorado. Mr. Bristol entered his employ, and soon became a partner. When, later, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Bristol entered extensively into ranch farming, rearing sheep and wool, until now, at 34 years of age, he is the owner of a sufficient number of ranches to keep 20,000 sheep. His ranch is near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and he is at present the largest individual owner of sheep in the State of Colorado, having now on his various ranches 10,000 head. From 7,000 of these the present season he has clipped 40,000 pounds of wool, worth at that point 25 cents per pound. He has, however, shipped the entire clip to Philadelphia, where he expects to realize 30 cents per pound. In previous years he has been accustomed to rent out his flocks on shares, the usual terms being, at the end of the year, after first making all loss good, to divide equally the increase of lambs and wool.

Noah Bristol, the eldest son, an extensive hay and produce buyer in Vermont, was soon induced to join his brother Albert in his Western home, and as a result the thriving town of Bristol, Col., named after this family, has been established. Noah Bristol is now the Vice-President of the First National Bank at Fort Collins, and owns an interest in several ranches in the State. Myron Bristol, another son, for many years a merchant in the City of Vergennes, Vt., is also interested in several sheep ranches, and is now in Colorado. On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Judd Bristol, the youngest son, who has been for several years in Colorado, was married to Miss Alice Foote, daughter of Jared Foote, a substantial Addison County farmer, residing at Cornwall, Vt. Mr. Bristol, with his bride, started immediately for their future home, near Fort Collins, where he has on a ranch 5,000 sheep, 140 head of cattle, and 30 horses. Over 2,000 acres of the ranch are fenced and 45 acres are under cultivation. From the meadows, the past season, over 300 tons of hay were harvested. All these sons have commenced with very small beginnings. The father of this family resides at Vergennes, Vt., where he conducts one of the leading grocery and dry goods stores in that city. About once a year he visits his sons in Colorado, but invariably returns with his faith unshaken in Vermont as the "best place to live and die in."

CINCINNATI GRAIN TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—From advance sheets of the report of Col. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, it appears that the grain business of Cincinnati for the commercial year ending Aug. 31 exhibits an increase over that of the preceding year. Most of the market, however, was in corn and wheat. The aggregate receipts of all kinds of grain were 13,700,000 bushels. In the preceding year they were 11,300,000. This does not include through shipments, which would swell the aggregate to upward of $1,000,000. The aggregate shipments were 6,350,000 bushels, an increase of more than 1,000,000 bushels over the preceding year. In corn and wheat the business this year was the largest ever transacted in Cincinnati.

COL. SCOTT IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Col. Scott and the Texas Pacific Railroad excursion party left here to-day by way of the Morgan Railroad for Houston. Col. Scott expresses great satisfaction with his visit to New-Orleans and the attention he received at the hands of the Board of Trade and the citizens' committee composed of W. B. Schmidt, E. B. Wheelock, and W. B. Krumbhaar, through whose instrumentality the merging of the Texas and New-Orleans and Pacific Railroads was effected. The party will go by way of Houston, Denison, and St. Louis to Philadelphia, which city it will reach on Tuesday next.

THE DISASTER NEAR SPEZZIA.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE ONCLE JOSEPH'S PASSENGERS DROWNED—FEARS THAT A GREAT MANY AMERICANS WERE ON BOARD.

SPEZZIA, Nov. 25.—The steamer Oncle Joseph sank almost immediately after the collision. Two hundred persons are known to have been drowned and 50 saved. The fate of the other 50 is at present uncertain. Heart-rending screams followed the collision, as the Oncle Joseph was wanting in means to save the lives of the large number on board. Eye-witnesses of the collision say they cannot satisfactorily explain the manner and cause of the disaster. The passenger list of the Oncle Joseph shows a total of 264 persons on board, and the sailors numbered 33. Her cargo consisted of 80 tons of merchandise. At a roll-call of the survivors, 35 passengers and 23 sailors only answered to their names. The Captain also perished.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Leghorn confirms the report of the loss of 250 lives by the collision near Spezzia. The Oncle Joseph was an iron screw steamer of 823 tons gross, and the Ortigia was of 1,853 tons burden.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Paris says: "Great uneasiness is felt in English and American circles here as it is feared that many Englishmen and Americans were passengers on board the steamer Oncle Joseph."

A dispatch from Rome says the passengers aboard the steamer Oncle Joseph were emigrants for South America. The Captain of the Ortigia states that the night the collision occurred it was pitch dark. The Oncle Joseph ran across the Ortigia's bow. The crew of the Ortigia did their utmost to save life.

A dispatch from Rome says most of the passengers on the Oncle Joseph were poor emigrants from Calabria. The Ortigia struck the Oncle Joseph amidships while going at full speed, almost cutting her in two, and the Oncle Joseph sank in less than three minutes.

THE CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY—A BURLESQUE TOURNAMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25.—The feature of Thanksgiving here to-day was the athletic exercises (fourth year) at the Naval Academy. The games took place on the long plateau between the steam enginery department and the armory. Crowds of spectators lined the terraces back of the observatory. The Naval Academy band was in attendance. The five-mile walk was contested by M. A. Orlopp and G. E. Perry. Orlopp, Cadet Midshipman, won in 48:33. The second was the potato-race, with three contestants. Isaac H. Quinby, Cadet Engineer, was the winner in 8:32. The 100 yards' dash was won by John G. McWhorter, Cadet Midshipman. Time—0:10¾. The mile walk was won by O. E. Weller, Cadet Midshipman. Time—9:07. The wheelbarrow race, distance 100 yards, the competitors all blindfolded, created much amusement. There were five contestants. The race was won by Cadet Midshipman Harry George. Time—0:17¼. The mile run was won by Cadet Engineer W. S. Smith. Time—5:31. The tug of war was a contest of the second and fourth divisions against the first and third. The second and fourth walked right away with their opponents. Eight on a side were then selected, and this second trial of strength was also won by the second and fourth. Next followed a hurdle-race and pole vaulting.

The exercises were closed with a grand parade and burlesque tournament of about 75 Cadets in masquerade dress. Some were on foot and others mounted on the worst specimens of horse and mule flesh to be found in Annapolis. The tournament was grotesque beyond description. Heralds with tin horns announced the coming of the knights; apes attended as pages, and burlesque bands gave forth fearful discord. Wild Sioux rode about, clowns capered, and Punch and Judy made open love. Several well-known politicians and Congressmen were so well caricatured as to be readily recognized, and caused much merriment. A boat, a wagon-load of masqueraders, and an ox-cart filled with poultry and other country produce, took part in the grand procession. All made ludicrous attempts to take the rings which were suspended on three arches, during which performance a blind horse, with his rider, plunged into the Severn. This was part of the programme, and closed the amusing performance.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

DEATHS AND INJURIES REPORTED YESTERDAY FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Daniel Scovil, a freight conductor on the New-York and New-England Railroad, fell between the cars at Cranston to-day, and died soon after being brought to the Central Station. Scovil is said to belong in Willimantic.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Alma, Col., says: "J. F. Dunn was killed yesterday by a snow-slide, which carried him 3,000 feet down the mountain-side."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Richard Scruggs, a well-known citizen of the Twelfth Civil District, was thrown from his mule while returning home to-night and killed. He was dragged some distance by the animal, and when found the body was horribly mutilated.

NEW-BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 25.—Samuel Parker, of New-Point, 17 years of age, was drowned to-day while skating on Silver Pond, the ice breaking beneath him.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 25.—Randall Borden, a prominent young merchant of this place, died this morning from injuries received by being thrown out of a wagon last night. Mr. Borden, accompanied by four other men, went on a gunning excursion yesterday, and the party, before returning home, became more or less intoxicated, the driver, William R. Dill, being very drunk. Some of the party, afraid of the careless driving of Dill on the way home, left the wagon, but Borden remained. Entering the village near Third-avenue, the horses became frightened, and Dill, the driver, was thrown into the road. Borden then jumped, and in falling struck upon his head. He was carried into the Richmond House, and lingered until 4 o'clock this morning, when he died. Dill had his collar-bone broken and a leg dislocated. Borden was 24 years of age, and was married to the adopted daughter of J. P. Cooper, of Runisome, a nephew of Peter Cooper, of New-York.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 25.—Patrick Keating, 60 years of age, a well-known resident of this place, was struck by the express train to-day while attempting to cross the track. It was snowing hard at the time and Keating did not hear or see the approaching train. His back was broken and his skull fractured. He is not expected to survive the night. He will leave a large family.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Charles S. McKindless, of South Carolina, and John Sheckells, of this city, went on a gunning expedition to-day. While on the country seat of the late Reverdy Johnson, a short distance west of the city, Sheckells's gun was accidentally discharged. The entire charge entered the left breast of McKindless, killing him instantly.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—At Salem, Va., yesterday, Marcus Hawley, who is to be hanged to-morrow for the cold-blooded murder of Zachariah Hayes, was married in jail to Nannie Hawkins, who has borne him two children. He was subsequently baptized, an Episcopal minister officiating at both ceremonies.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—A private dispatch from Arthabaskaville to-night says a verdict of guilty has been returned in the case of Lachance, the Balstrode murderer.

UNION CITY, Ind., Nov. 25.—Samuel Eagle, a harness-maker, while entering the house of his divorced wife last night to visit his children, was shot, and fell on the door-steps. His wife refused to let his body be brought in. He did not die immediately, but began to sink rapidly in a few hours. He says the shot was fired by Henry Pierce, who fled. He says Pierce has been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Eagle.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Policeman James Nugent was called this afternoon to quell a disturbance among negroes in Howard-street, and he attempted to arrest one named Hughes, more disorderly than the others. Hughes ran and took refuge in a house into which Nugent followed him. Hughes assaulted Nugent as soon as he entered, and Nugent drew his pistol to protect himself. Immediately several other negroes in the house fell upon Nugent, threw him to the floor, and took his pistol from him. Hughes, the leader of the assault, continued the attack, and succeeded in biting off Nugent's nose. The policeman, however, held on to him, and secured his lodgment in the lock-up, together with several others who are held to await a hearing.

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM

THE TURKS OFFER TO SURRENDER DULCIGNO.

A FORMAL CESSION OF THE PLACE INSISTED UPON BY THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO—THE FIGHT WITH THE ALBANIANS A SEVERE ONE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Badsic says: "The latest reports are to the effect that the Albanians still hold the western range of the Masura Heights. The correspondent reports that it is believed the Montenegrins will decline to take possession of Dulcigno unless guaranteed against Albanian attack."

During the eight hours' fighting on the 23d, which preceded Dervisch Pasha's occupation of Dulcigno, the Albanians made a resolute stand in the olive plantations outside the town. A dispatch from Ragusa says the Albanians lost in this fight 20 killed and 50 wounded. The Turkish loss was considerable. It was believed at Ragusa that all the Albanians had risen against Turkish rule, and that the wires had been cut.

RAGUSA, Nov. 25.—Dervisch Pasha having informed the Prince of Montenegro that he was prepared to hand over Dulcigno, the latter has replied that he cannot accept a mere surrender, but requires a formal cession, and that he has invited the representatives of all the powers to be present at the negotiations and sign the protocol of cession.

The convention for the cession of Dulcigno has been signed at Kunia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—Dervisch Pasha has made several arrests in Dulcigno.

Dervisch Pasha has issued a proclamation stating that the Porte will grant land to any of the inhabitants who wish to quit Dulcigno with the Turkish troops. Dervisch Pasha has occupied all the important positions in the neighborhood of Dulcigno.

At a meeting of the Ambassadors M. Onou, the Russian representative, proposed that the powers should guarantee to Montenegro the district of Dulcigno.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Cettinje says the Turkish and Montenegrin delegates met to-day at Kunia. The Turkish delegates demand that the Montenegrins shall enter Dulcigno to-morrow, and the latter have agreed to do so.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Badsic says the Montenegrins have expressed their readiness to take possession of Dulcigno on Friday.

Another dispatch from Badsic says the Turkish delegate informed the Montenegrin delegate that the Montenegrins must occupy Dulcigno on Friday, as Dervisch Pasha could not remain custodian of the town, and the Montenegrin delegate acquiesced. Gen. Petrovic, the Montenegrin commander, will march on Friday, with all the troops he can collect, to take possession of Dulcigno.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—All the law courts, except the Chancery Division, will close to-morrow on account of the funeral of the late Chief-Justice Cockburn at Kensal Green. All the common law Judges will attend the funeral. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh will be represented.

Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, who ran as a non-political candidate, was to-day elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, defeating Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, and an avowed Liberal in politics.

The steamer Assyrian Monarch, which broke her propeller blades and was obliged to put back, has arrived in Falmouth Harbor.

A Berlin dispatch says the Government is about to complete a number of branch railway lines over the country, hoping thus to extend the network of railways, which will be of great advantage both strategically and economically.

Another Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "A semi-official note has been communicated to the newspapers stating that public opinion regards the Jewish question exactly as it did before the recent debate. Condemnation of the anti-Jewish movement by the Deputies has not in the least degree been made. On the contrary, the strength of the movement has been revealed by the debate, and from the consciousness of that strength it will be more likely to derive fresh courage."

The *Times*, discussing the present high price of consols, says: "The possibility of a compulsory conversion of the 3 percentage debt to 3½ is fairly in view during the next few years, and we may consider further the question of a partial operation taking place before the point is reached at which the whole debt can be dealt with."

It is announced that the authorities have under consideration the appointment of a committee to consider the whole question of heavy advance, which will include none of the officers who are engaged in connection with manufacturing under the present system.

CORK, Nov. 25.—At the Police Office here to-day, the steward of the American bark Surprise was charged with firing at a car-driver with intent to kill. The hearing was adjourned.

ROME, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Cairoli, in reply to an interpellation, said, in accord with other powers, the Government had used efforts to guard Italian interests in Peru, and had demanded guarantees for recompense in the event of detriment to those interests. In answer to another question, he stated the general situation in Tunis to be difficult, but there was no present cause for apprehension.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Nothing is known here of the reported serious illness of Prince Bismarck, who is merely suffering from rheumatism."

The *Sportsman* says: "Hanlan states that he wishes to satisfy all comers. He will stay to row Laycock if there is a purse of £1,000 to compete for. If no such offer is made he will adhere to the old terms and row Laycock for £200 a side and $1000 bet, level, in six week from the time of signing articles."

A dispatch from Cork says the assault committed by the steward of the ship Surprise was a trival affair. The car driver was drunk and the steward fired to frighten him.

THE CREMATORY AGAIN IN USE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—There was a quiet cremation at Dr. Le Moyne's crematory to-day of the body of Mrs. Lucia Noyes, wife of C. H. Noyes, of Warren, Penn., a lawyer. The lady died Nov. 21, in her twenty-eighth year, of child-birth. The body arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Mr. Noyes, who with his wife had pledged themselves to cremate the one who died first. There were religious services at the crematory, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hays, after which the body was removed from the coffin and placed in the retort. As soon as the door was closed all took their departure. Nothing could be seen but dense smoke after the body was placed in the retort. The ashes will be removed to-morrow.

THE NEW WESTERN ARCHBISHOP.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Archbishop P. A. Feehan, who was appointed Archbishop over the Dioceses of Chicago, Alton, and Peoria, erected into an archdiocese by Papal bull Aug. 31 last, arrived here from Louisville at 10:30 o'clock to-night. He will be formally installed with simple ceremonies next Sunday. The imposing ceremonies of clothing the Archbishop in the pallium are delayed until a later date, owing to its not yet having been received from Rome.

CHILI'S EXCESSIVE DEMANDS.

The Peruvian Legation was informed to-day, by way of Panama, that after the delegates from Peru, Bolivia, and Chili had met to discuss the terms of peace, through the mediation of the United States, Chili demanded a concession of a large portion of territory, which Peru refused to give up, and thus the negotiations fell through.

THE DEATHS AT THE FOORD PIT.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 25.—In the case of Angus McGill Ivray, who was killed at the Foord Pit disaster, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A sculling match here to-day between Stevenson, of Vallejo, and Smith, of San Francisco, distance three miles with turn, was won by the former. Time—[illegible].

WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

THE THANKSGIVING DAY THEMES OF THE PREACHERS.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON—THE REPUBLIC REVOLUTIONIZING THE WORLD—LESSONS OF THE RECENT CAMPAIGN—THE POSITION THE SOUTH MUST OCCUPY.

Branches of red berries and Autumn leaves filled the flower-glass on Mr. Beecher's table yesterday morning. Plymouth Church was crowded to overflowing. The choir sang magnificently: "Be propitious, bounteous heavens!" trio and chorus, from Haydn's "Seasons," and the 150th Psalm, beginning "Praise ye the Lord! Praise God in His sanctuary!" Mr. Beecher took as his text: "Ye are the light of the world. A city set upon a hill cannot be hid." Matthew, v.: 14. America, he said, is to-day lifted up in the sight of all the nations, sending forth its influence to agitate all the human family. It is the hope of millions—the fear of thousands. All climates brood in its skies. All tongues are spoken within its borders. Great Britain has a free government, but its lands are not free. Out of the soil rises a perpetual malaria of revolt and violence, which will continue until the land is drained. In America the land and the skies are both free; education is universal; religion is free, not only through guarantee of law, but in the spirit of the people; the moral element grows stronger generation by generation; the Government is in the possession of the whole people, who are becoming more and more capable of rightly exercising it—in a word, the Republic is no longer a dream of Plato, Moore, or Locke. It is no longer an experiment, but has come to full manhood. The outer world knows this. America has a greater penetrative force than other nations. There are not less than eight millions of immigrants among us whose hearts have never emigrated, and whose letters go back to the old homes, and there is hardly a household in the world where hearts are not yearning for some one in America. These people do not get their information of the blessings of this land from speculators or strangers, but from their own children. The tidings thus diffused are rousing the world, and exciting moral and intellectual revolutions everywhere. It is becoming recognized that the whole people are better than any favored class, and that no invested rights shall be allowed to interfere with the public good. This is a truth that can be pondered on this side of the ocean as well as abroad; that a man may not have as much political power as he desires if it endanger the interests of the Commonwealth—that no privileges, no prerogatives, no sacredness of invested interests, no private wealth, no corporate rights, no policy, public or private, shall be allowed to overshadow the welfare of the whole people. That is is which is disturbing the whole world. If the nations accept it they will have reform. If they reject it they will have revolution. From the example of America the oppressed abroad are taking lessons and courage. It was America that revolutionized France and regenerated Italy. Castelar is the representative of American ideas in France and Kossuth in Hungary. When two men leave the stage of life the turn of Germany will come. Russia—Russia is an impossibility. There is nothing so certain as that Russia must succumb in the near future. Irresponsible imperialism is treason to universal man.

The recuperative power of America is also furnishing an example to the world. While Europe has contented itself with advancing the favored of society, we have been energetically at work developing, through our common schools, the intelligence of the whole people. The utter separation of Church from State here, and the willingness displayed to support the former by voluntary contributions, is a consolation to those in Europe who are struggling to the same end. Religion here is developing as an ally of humanity. What infidelity exists among us is either the reaction from the old dogmatic self-conceit or it is shallow. Our people are essentially a religious people. In temperance, the country at large is advancing every year to a sure and safe practice, and we are able to say to the world "behold how a free people are able to control those animal appetites incident to democratic institutions!" In other lands national antipathies are forever embroiling the people. Here we are polyglot, but with the single exception of the infamous and wanton Chinese persecution where has there ever been any feud between races? The eternally quarrelsome Irishman—too bad for a blessing, too good for a curse—is responsible for the exception, but his children are our glory. We live together as happily as in the Ark. Only our religions now are inflammatory. A religion which separates men is false. A religion which brings man together is a true religion. The Indians are passing away. A remnant will be saved. The cruelty and outrage which have been heaped upon them are a black stain on the Nation. God will not forget it. We shall suffer four-fold for it. The same hand which avenged slavery will avenge the Indian. The prospects of the African brighten. He is not yet through with his march through the wilderness, but the tokens are unmistakable. Schools are springing up among them; men of singular ability are rising from out of them, and thousands are buying lands. The Anglo-African is bound to have a future. In America, God is on the side of the man who has property and a vote, and the negroes have one and are rapidly getting the other.

I must not close, continued the speaker, without an allusion to the great struggle through which the country has just passed. It has, in my opinion, developed a public sentiment which, in the end, will rescue the ballot-box from profanation. Every part of the brain may be sliced off and laid aside until only a fragment remains, and life exist, but pierce the medulla oblongata and death instantly ensues. The ballot-box is the medulla oblongata of our national existence. Of late, tampering with the ballot-box has ceased to be sporadic, and whole States have been given over by fraud. The worst evil of such a course arises through intimidation, or a refusal to allow the people to give expression to their thoughts or will. It is a crime afterward to tamper with the instrument of voting, but the blackest crime is the first. Men have honestly thought that there was tampering with the returns in Louisiana previous to the inauguration of President Hayes. Perhaps there was. Who knows? But one thing is certain, that back of that there was a refusal in that State to permit an expression of the people's will, and if there was manipulation afterward, that crime was preceded by another blacker, deeper, and more devilish. Yet men argue on the matter as if the whole crime centred in the manipulation of the results, instead of remembering that other crime, set on by craft and consummated in murder, suffocated man's will, and prevented him from coming near the ballot-box. Both are a perversion of the right of voting, and both are wicked; but the last is the more infamous of the two. The evil has risen to such proportions, and threatens such danger, that I think all good men of both parties will unite to bring it to a speedy end. It will be no small triumph if this evil be eradicated by the people themselves. What argument for self-government can be greater? The use of money to bribe voters, Legislatures, Judges, and other public officers has been revealed as having been carried on to such a degree that already public sentiment is gaining ground in favor of controlling the evil or reducing it to insignificant proportions. I have faith in the common sense of the common people, and I believe that the people will bring bribery of every kind to an end; but evils in this land must grow large before the remedy is applied, and we may have to wait for this a little while longer. The use of exaggeration in political struggles can hardly be avoided. When people are excited they do not stop to weigh their words. So there will probably continue to be an unconscious unfairness during the heat of political discussions. But the deliberate plotting of lies and the distribution of slanderous falsehoods by the executive heads of a great political party have shocked the whole people without regard to party. Even those who were to have benefited by it are dismayed and disgusted. The good people who are members of the Democratic Party were naturally slow to believe that such a thing could happen, but when they were shown that it had happened none were swifter than they to denounce it. It is a good sign. The bad men who set it on foot will go to the bottom. The good men who unconsciously aided it will be crippled and will limp for life. [Laughter.]

With the return of prosperity in the South, the only penalty now remaining on that section is that it shall not control the national Government it sought to destroy. Is there an instance in human history of so great, so needless, and so wanton a war, and not one single man who had a hand in it put to death? That hemp has yet to be grown in this country that will hang a traitor. Is there anywhere an instance of a rebel country's autonomy being restored in such a short time? Could there be a stronger example of the potency of self-government to meet all the ills of life? It is better for the Nation and for the South that in this conflict the South was defeated. Politics is the bane of the South. When its industries were in servile hands and its upper classes had nothing to do they were corrupted by politics. Now that its industries are its salvation, anything that attracts the attention of its leaders to politics is hurtful. The Southern newspapers have shown a wise policy in urging home advancement. Their recognition of the results of the election is worthy of their old reputation for chivalry. In the course of a generation or so the South will be feared no more than the North or the West is to-day. There is no national animosity against the people of the South. The radical falsity of their political economy and of their labor methods was the only reason for prejudice against them. Slavery, which was the root of these false theories, is gone. The trunk is withering and the leaves are dropping off. The danger that was in slavery is manifested by the slow recovery of the South. The moment the virus is entirely purged out of its system confidence will come. Meantime there will be resistance—not because it is the South, but because it is not republican. State sovereignty must die. The old generation which still clings to it must give way to the new, and we must wait for that time. Every new birth in the South now is a cry for liberty; every death is a gasp of slavery.

Mr. Beecher concluded substantially as follows: And now, standing thus a leader among nations, what are we to say of those citizens who affect to despise patriotism? The young man among us who does not feel every nerve swell with pride for his country does not deserve to have been born. The young man who, forgetting patriotism, can go down and truckle in base party work—on his tombstone there ought to be no inscription. Let the worms have him and the world forget him. Let no American forget to give thanks that he has been born in this land and age. Let us all rejoice that the prosperity of America is like the light of Moses—that it leads the people out of suspense and bondage into the glorious liberty of sons of God.

THE EVILS OF SECTIONALISM.

DR. NEWMAN PREACHES A THANKSGIVING SERMON UPON NATIONAL PACIFICATION.

The church of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, in Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, was crowded yesterday morning. The Pastor's Thanksgiving discourse was on "National Pacification." He announced that the morning collection would be devoted to the relief of the poor, a part to go to the Five Points Mission. He also said that on Sunday next he would preach on the Passion Play, and speak of the dramatic profession in general. The sermon yesterday was based on Psalms cxlii.: 5. Dr. Newman spoke for an hour. He called attention to our great national prosperity and progress and to the wonderful promises for the future, pointing out at the same time some of the sources of national danger. As individuals, how distinct, he said, have been the blessings of the Almighty. The good preponderates over the evil. If we turn from the family to the Nation, we find how grand has been the providence of God toward us during the year which ends to-day. Prosperity has returned to the Nation after a long financial depression. There has been some dispute whether Providence or the Administration brought about this prosperity. Our Democratic brethren have suddenly been aroused to a belief in Providence; and upon that sublime spectacle the angels look with wonder. [Laughter.] The preacher said that it seemed to him that this condition of things was owing to a happy co-operation of Providence with the Administration. While Divine blessings had been showered upon the husbandman, the laborer, the merchant, and the mechanic, the Administration had given the people a sound financial system and a freedom from taxation.

The speaker then called attention to the immense productiveness of the country, the increase in wealth and in population, the progress in art, science, and literature, and the freedom from debt. He congratulated his hearers that they had just passed through a period of unexampled political excitement with safety, and that the Nation was in a condition which commanded the respect of all the other nations of the world. The important question of the hour is how to preserve this prosperity and to maintain this progress. He called attention to the growth and decay of other nations after centuries of power, and inquired into the causes of their downfall. Our chief danger to day, he said, comes from sectionalism. This had been the cause of the downfall of Greece, Rome, Thebes, and Carthage. The same primal causes which operated in the overthrow of those nations were operating in the United States to-day. For 100 years two people, practically, have lived in this country, and all that time two interpretations have been given to the fundamental law of the land. Daniel Webster expounded the political faith of the North when he declared that this was a republic of States, with a union that is indivisible. Calhoun laid down the doctrine of the other portion of the country when he enunciated the heresy of State sovereignty, or the doctrine that loyalty to a State was paramount to loyalty to the Union. There are three classes in the South to-day, forming a social sandwich—the master or upper crust, the white trash or lower crust, with ham in the middle. [Laughter.] During the last 40 years, he said, the South had diminished in wealth and increased the amount of its debt. While the North and all civilized lands had made great advances in literature, art, and the sciences, the South had stood still. With a climate the most inviting and a soil the most fertile in the country, its population had increased but slowly, and the cause of education had been at a stand-still. Pacification and unification in the whole country is the first and the highest interest in the South. A united South, said the preacher, is a crime against the age. The result of the last election could not be considered as an expression of opposition to the South, but as a final blow aimed at rebellion and the death of hope of national disintegration. "I take it," said he, "that the removal of the irritating causes of trouble will not be accomplished by concessions or compromises, nor will sectional strife be allayed by legislation. The North should insist that State sovereignty was treason to the Union; that loyalty to the Union was paramount to loyalty to a State. On the part of the South, it was the duty of its people to extend the influence of education as a political necessity. The intelligence of the individual citizen is indispensable to national life."

THE CONDITION OF THE LAND.

A DISCOURSE BY DR. VERMILYE—SOME NATIONAL PERILS.

At the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, yesterday morning, the minister was assisted in the services by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, of the Middle Collegiate Church, and the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, of the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The congregation was a very numerous one. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston read the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Psalm as an appropriate lesson for the day, and the venerable Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye delivered an eloquent sermon on our national dangers and our sources of national thanksgiving, his text being the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth verses—"Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem; praise thy God, O Zion. For He hath strengthened the bars of thy gates; He hath blessed thy children within thee. He maketh peace in thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of wheat." Dr. Vermilye said that by some thinkers of modern times patriotism was regarded as a narrow and limited virtue—something at variance with the larger sentiment of humanity. With the Hebrews, perhaps, as God's special people, governed by theocratic laws, and endowed with a great mission to the world, this view of patriotism could not be taken. It would be observed that the text, which was properly a thanksgiving hymn, enumerated two sources of gratitude. The first appertained to external conditions, to the defense of their country, and their relation to surrounding nations; the second concerned the internal prosperity of the nation. He should adopt the natural divisions of the subject suggested by the text in applying its theme to our own times and our own people. Dr. Vermilye had always considered that the discovery of this continent at the precise period in the history of mankind when it was first disclosed to the races of Europe was directed by the special providence of God. That it should have remained concealed for so many centuries, and then suddenly opened to hardy and noble men, many of them suffering from religious persecution at home, was to him a significant indication of the hand of God in human affairs. Dr. Vermilye next traced out our sources of national thanksgiving—at peace with all nations, having just gathered in a bountiful harvest, our industries prosperous and active. But he saw also sources of national peril in the structure of our institutions, and he foresaw, too, that as the present generation had had to wrestle with these questions, so also the next would be troubled with them. A solid South had created a solid North, and the questions arising from this array of section against section were questions calling for the highest wisdom and prudence in the administration of affairs. But he had faith in the mission of this people and in God's purpose to make them the means of working out His kingdom in the world. Men had read history with little insight who saw no divine purpose in the growth and development of this great country from a few feeble colonies and in the success of its institutions. But there were many dangers inseparable from the conditions of our existence, which he believed the divine wisdom would overrule to the glory of God and to the working of a great destiny. Dr. Vermilye concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he invoked Almighty God to hasten the time when His kingdom should fill the whole earth.

PIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS GIVES HIS IDEA OF THE PROPER MEASURE OF BOTH.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows spoke on the subject of "Piety and Patriotism" at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. He said he did not measure a country's piety by its churches, its ministers, or its missionary enterprises merely, for churches were often but the empty shells of the real faith and zeal that created them long ago. The faith in God which saved peoples must be borne in the national heart—it must appear in the lives and actions of communities, in public opinion, and it must preside in nominations and in elections. It must decide the question how the Chinaman and the Indian and the negro were to be treated through legislation and public sentiment—it must enter into the financial debates and measures of public life—it must show that the love of God, of truth, of justice, is in the people's heart—it must show that it was false to believe that any temporary material advantage or neglect of duty was preferable to what was right and just. How far had we, as a Nation, conformed to this idea? The speaker believed we had been unfaithful in dealing with the unhappy races about us. We had freed our selves, only to leave them in social bondage, and there was no religious faith either in the North or the South that deserved much confidence or much praise in the acquiescence, the cool apathy, and the personal and political sentiment that said to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people with black skins, they were an inferior and another race, and they must submit, therefore, to everything short of actual slavery, which resulted from their being among us. It was a pitting of skin and social status against the deeper and broader principles of humanity and the true faith in God, the lover of the poor and friendless. There had been little Christian statesmanship shown, and less of true humanity, in settling this question, and he would rather have seen our commercial relations with the South postponed for half a century, and have had the status of that race fixed, than have witnessed the carelessness which was displayed toward these poor "wards of the nation"—what a satire there was in the phrase—left to fight it out for themselves. If we thought this, or meant this, or expected this, we had no right to free them at all. There might have been some sense in gradual emancipation, but there was none in the simultaneous freeing of 4,000,000 of creatures and leaving them to fight for themselves. The Chinese and Indian questions were two other tests of our piety and patriotism, and the condition of the public mind was discreditable to us as to both. We were fast throwing off, one after another, those orders of true nobility that our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution clothed us with originally as a Nation. He did not know that all this was not to be expected, but he did say that it tended to show that human nature was the same in republics and in monarchies, and the question for us to consider was whether America had seen its sublime and heroic days. Was it going upward in population and in material wealth, and going downward in broad, great ideas and principles? The speaker said he honored piety and patriotism more than he did cold-blooded declarations of patriotism and calculating companies that taught the people that their birthright of national hopes was well paid for by a mess of pottage.

In closing, Dr. Bellows spoke of the spoils of office system as controlling party politics, and said he believed it would prove a poison as great as that of human slavery in our country. Our President-elect doubtless felt and knew that it was the worst element in our politics, but what could he do against it when it was the chief incentive in political struggles?

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM DR. TALMAGE—HIS THANKSGIVING SERMON.

The Thanksgiving exercises at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday were attended by an immense congregation. At 11 o'clock Dr. Talmage appeared on the platform and opened service with the One Hundred and Twelfth Hymn, which is set to the national air,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

The majority of the congregation rose and sang the hymn, to an admirable organ and cornet accompaniment. Dr. Talmage then announced that he would make a formal protest on Sunday against the proposed production in New-York of the so-called Passion Play. He began the sermon by designating the grain as the gold of the West, and the cotton as the snow of the South. He welcomed the wheat because it meant bread, and plenty of it, to all. It came from the far West, and was the courier of 2,000,000,000 bushels of breadstuff that had been raised this year in that section. "Whence comest thou?" he said, addressing a sprig of cotton. "From Augusta, Georgia, the great cotton belt of the South. During the war you were sent here to stuff our ears, but now you come to clothe our backs. You come from the solid South proclaiming that you voted for Hancock, but now that Garfield has been elected you are with him and his Administration." At this point in the discourse a band of music was heard playing a lively air in the street, and Dr. Talmage stopped for a moment to say, "We have music outside and inside the church, all taking part in rendering a great and grand anthem to the Lord." Then, turning to a basket of apples on the platform, he said: "Here we have apples for all: those who like sour and those who like sweet apples can be supplied abundantly." Taking a piece of iron ore in his hand, he said: "What meanest thou, dull-eyed metal? You come from Pennsylvania, from the centre of 16,000 square miles of coal-fields." He then referred to the "stirring and delightful memories of the past," and said that the chief event of Thanksgiving Day used to be the dinner. The long and monotonous sermon in the morning sharpened the appetites of the young people, and when the father planted his fork in the breast of the turkey every one around the table was in a state of joyful expectancy. Then came the mince-pie—the glorious mince-pie which New-Jersey alone could produce—to gladden the hearts and please the palate of everybody. Were the dinner-bell of those days to ring to-day it would meet with a different response, as many of those who then participated had been called to the world beyond the grave. The merry gossip of women full of news, who made many a slip of the needle to scratch the character of some neighbor, was among the pleasant memories of the past, and moved the preacher to "thank God for the old-time quilting days." Dr. Talmage then glanced at the "boys' courting days," when all the neighbors knew what was going on and freely expressed opinions touching the suitability of the principals in matrimonial alliances. He hoped that none of the couples present had been parties to runaway matches, for in 99 out of every 100 such matches the couple and happiness ran in opposite directions. Dr. Talmage asked his audience to thank God for their libraries and for the press. "What's that thunder?" he exclaimed. "It's the voice of 105 daily newspapers speaking in New-York State." Those who have not a library to be thankful for have a home, the length and breadth of which should be sanctified by enduring love. "This," said he, "is the brightest Thanksgiving Day of the century." Since last Thanksgiving 700 souls had been admitted into the Tabernacle, and its membership numbered over 2,300. He asked the congregation to thank God for this, and also to render thanks for the blessings bestowed through the public schools. He compared the schools of the present day with those of his youth, and said that the only miserable time in his life was his school days. He attributed the want of backbone in some men of the period to the manner in which they had been treated at school, and illustrated the system of teaching inimitably. His schoolmasters were, he hoped, in heaven, but when he got there he would not want to meet them the first day.

Glad tidings came from every section of the country. In the North, South, East, and West the most hopeful signs were manifested. The national finances had been completely adjusted. The Republicans said John Sherman did it. The Democrats said the Lord did it. He thought the Lord had a hand in it, and that He accomplished it through John Sherman. It was usual for preachers and public speakers to conclude with a poetic peroration. He preferred to wind up with facts and figures, and such facts and figures as had never been thought or heard of before. This year there were raised 2,000,000,000 bushels of grain, representing $5,000,000. In 1840 the entire production of cotton was 3,000,000 bales. This year the cotton crop reached 6,000,000 bales. The rice crop of 1880 yielded $7,500,000. This year over 15,000,000 barrels of petroleum had been manufactured, and $87,780,000 had been realized from the sale of swine. Having referred to the great growth of other products, Mr. Talmage touched on the subject of immigration, and concluded by saying that in view of existing and indisputable facts "political and philosophical croakers should go into their rat-holes, and a grateful men and women go to dinner."

VIRCHOW AND THE ESQUIMAUX.

From the London Telegraph.

As the Esquimaux at present visiting Berlin belong to a tribe that is nearly extinct, and are consequently, from an anthropological point of view, exceptionally interesting personages, Prof. Virchow, the eminent German ethnologist, recently obtained permission from their exhibitor to subject them to a scientific inspection, involving the measurement of their skulls. While he was engaged in feeling the heads of the male Esquimaux, an old woman, named Paignu, highly respected in the tribe as a potent witch, watched his movements with manifest distrust and perturbation of spirit. When, however, he approached her in her turn, with outstretched hands, the conviction that he was a white sorcerer, bent upon robbing her of her supernatural powers, completely overcame her sense of decorum, and she fled from him round the room, leaping over tables and chairs with astonishing agility for one of her sex and age, and yelling out the strongest spells she could think of as likely to prove efficient against the Professor's necromantic manipulations. Somewhat startled by good Mother Paignu's gymnastic feats, Virchow and his two assistants instinctively drew back; whereupon the Esquimaux Abraham, who has been converted to Christianity, but obviously retains a respectful recollection of his former faith, grew deadly pale, and was heard to mutter, "The gods of my country are mightier than the Christian Deity. See how the white magician recoils from Paignu's words of power."

POLITICAL SENTIMENT AT VASSAR.

The Chicago *Standard* makes public the following extract from a letter written by one of the young lady students at Vassar College on the evening of the 3d inst.: "Although late in the evening, I am still so excited that I can hardly write. I am sure I never before was so excited politically, and the whole college has been thoroughly alive to the interests of the day. To-night the Senior corridor was decorated with flags, banners, and transparencies, and presented a beautiful appearance. Some of the girls brought up one of the skeletons from the museum and dressed it in an ulster and hat, labeling it 'Hancock after the election.' This, of course, aroused the Democrats, and they rushed for the other skeleton and arrayed it as Garfield. But the greatest event of the evening was a torch-light procession, arranged by the Sophomores and Freshmen. They formed in a procession and marched through the corridors, bearing their lighted candles aloft, and while passing through the Senior corridor, a few enraged Democrats rushed upon them and extinguished the lights, which, of course, created quite an excitement. We have a returning board in the Senior corridor, and have been anxiously watching the returns. We have just learned that Pennsylvania has gone Republican, and Indiana Democratic. A vote was taken in the college last week, which resulted in a large majority for Gen. Garfield—190 for him, and 53 for Gen. Hancock, although a great many did not vote at all."

NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS MEETING.

From the Forest and Stream.

The *Forest and Stream* special dispatches from the ground where the National American field trials are being held, near Vincennes, Ind., give details of the entries and of the heats run in the Field Trial Derby during the first day of the meeting. The whole number of entries for the meeting is 114, by far the best showing ever made at any field trials run in this country. The entries in the Free-for-all Stakes numbered 14, in the Brace Stakes 7, and in the Field Trial Derby 17. Several heats of the last-named stakes were run on Monday. The weather is very cold and unpleasant, with occasional snow-squalls, and the ground being frozen the scent does not lie well. There is a large delegation of sportsmen present, representing all sections of the country. In the morning, on Monday, four braces were put down, as follows: J. J. Snellenburg's, of Pittsburg, Penn., Dick Laverack against C. H. Raymond's, of New-York, Dodo; Strother Frost's Leah against McIntosh's Abbey Whinnery; P. H. Bryson's, of Memphis, Tenn., Peep o' Day against J. J. Snellenburg's Daisy Laverack, and McDonald's Bruce against John Davidson's Abbess. Dick Laverack and Dodo failed to find, and were ordered up to run again; Abbey Whinnery beat Frost's Leah; Daisy Laverack beat Peep o' Day, and Bruce beat Abbess. Daisy Laverack and Peep o' Day were the best workers of those that ran, and were a wonderfully good brace of dogs.

VAIN WORK AT FOOT-BALL

NEITHER YALE NOR PRINCETON ABLE TO WIN THE GAME.

THEIR HARD STRUGGLE ON THE POLO GROUNDS—PLUCKY KICKS THAT AVAILED NOTHING—SLIPPING ON THE SNOW—MANY SAFETY TOUCH-DOWNS—YALE'S CHALLENGE TO PRINCETON.

The representative foot-ball teams of Yale and Princeton met yesterday afternoon on the polo grounds for their annual struggle for supremacy in this popular sport. It is perfectly safe to say that neither the Yale men and their backers nor the Princeton men and theirs were at all satisfied with the result. In the memorable contest on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, neither side could beat the other. Exactly the same thing was the case yesterday, and thus, for two successive years, Yale and Princeton have had to shake hands over that most unsatisfactory of all terminations of a game—a draw. Last year the weather was simply perfect for foot-ball playing; both teams were confident of victory; there was an intensely exciting struggle, and 4,000 spectators almost shook Hoboken to its foundations with their shouts and yells. Yesterday the weather could not have been more unpleasant; the grounds could not have been in worse condition; only one team felt really sure of winning; there were only 4,000 spectators to cheer the players, and the game would have been rather more exciting had not bad grounds turned many plays that might have been good into bad ones. The snow-storm of the night and morning had left the polo grounds covered two inches deep with soft, wet snow, completely obliterating the foul-goal, boundary, and 25-yard lines of the foot-ball plot. Before noon it looked as if there would be no more snow-fall, and so a gang of men were set to work with plows, shovels, brooms, and carts to clear off the snow within the limits of the field. Game was to be called at 2 o'clock, but the workmen did not get the place even imperfectly cleared before 2:30 o'clock. By that time at least 4,000 friends of the rival colleges had swarmed into the inclosure, and at least 2,500 of them—a very large number of whom were ladies—stood on their feet in the snow until the contest was over. Of the rest, about 500 occupied fairly comfortable seats in the covered grand stand, and the remainder sat on the uncomfortable seats of the uncovered stand or wrapped themselves up in buffalo robes on top of hotel coaches and carriages. It is no exaggeration to say that every one of the 4,000 persons kept warm by yelling with tremendous energy at least twice a minute. Not 10 persons left the grounds before the game was ended, despite the blinding storm that prevailed nearly all the afternoon. There were nearly 100 carriages within the inclosure, and 15 big hotel coaches were crowded with jolly college boys and their girls. Two of the coaches were filled with Harvard men, who waved their crimson flags and shouted for both sides. Both teams were on hand early. The elevens were as follows:

Yale.—Rushers—Fuller, Beck, Vernon, Harding, Lamb, Storrs, and Adams. Quarter Back—Badger. Half Backs—Watson (Captain) and Camp. Back—Bacon.

Princeton.—Rushers—Bradford, McDermont, McKee, Peace, Loney, (Captain,) and Flint. Half Backs—Morgan, Winton, and Chetwood. Backs—Harlan and Cauldwell.

The referee was W. H. Manning, of Harvard; the judge for Yale was George H. Clark, Jr.; for Princeton, Henry McAlpin. Beck, Vernon, Harding, Lamb, Storrs, Badger, Watson, and Camp were members of Yale's team last year, and Bradford, McDermont, Peace, and Loney did good work then for Princeton. Yale's team averaged 165 pounds in weight, against an average of 154 pounds for the rival team. The heavier men looked as if they might make short work of Princeton's smaller men, and Yale felt absolutely certain they would score a victory. A large number of her backers came prepared to lay wagers on the result, and several thousand dollars were bet by them at the odds of two to one against Princeton. The unusual number of young collegians who swung handsful of greenbacks in the air, calling loudly for bets, was one of the few unpleasant features of the day's sport. Referee Manning stepped into the field with the big leather egg under his arm, at 2:30 o'clock. Princeton won the toss for choice of positions, and Captain Loney sent Yale to the east goal, giving his side the advantage of a light wind which had sprung up. The referee shouted "Game," and tossed the ball to Capt. Watson. "Rushers on line!" both Captains shouted, and Capt. Watson gently passed the ball to Harding, the smallest and liveliest man in the field. This opening play was the signal for a torrent of yells from the spectators, which never ceased until the game was ended. Little Harding started on a dead run for Princeton's goal at the other end of the field. Peace got in his way, both took a tumble, and Harlan got hold of the ball. With a vicious kick he sent it flying to within 20 feet of the Yale goal. Yale's friends looked astonished, and the Princeton men yelled like demons as 22 pairs of legs and arms twined about each other in a great heap. Loney suddenly rushed the egg still nearer the goal, and then Yale got it again. Capt. Watson realized the danger, and running with the ball behind the goal-line, made a "safety touch-down," an acknowledgment of weakness within five minutes after play began that made the orange and black Princetonians frantic with joy and the blue-ribboned Yale men look bluer than their ribbons. The touch-down for safety gave Yale a chance to send the big ball field-ward from a place-kick, and then there was a lively scrimmage in mid field. Two or three players tried to run with the leather, but the ground was so slippery with snow that even without opposition the runner invariably lost his feet. It was evident that running was out of the question, and the players devoted themselves mainly to vigorous kicking during the rest of the contest. The mid-field struggle was very fierce until, finally, Capt. Loney got in a big kick, which sent the leather ball away out of bounds in front of the grand stand. In the rough-and-tumble scramble which followed, Badger, of Yale, received an ugly kick in the knee, and the referee called time until it was found that the player was not disabled. At the foul line Winton neatly stole the ball, and immediately had to give it up to Lamb, who, in turn, was overcome by Harlan. The latter made a hard effort to score a goal for Princeton. He kicked the ball savagely over the goal line, but it went wide of the poles, and Yale quickly made her second safety touch-down. On the kick-off, Peace made a very pretty stop of a hot ball at the 25-yard line, and for several minutes the fiercest kind of a battle was fought by Yale, who was beginning to get desperate. Princeton slowly gained ground. Winton finally secured a free kick. It looked very much like a point for the orangemen, but just as he raised his foot to make the all-important kick the treacherous snow laid him flat on his back, and in an instant Camp was coaxing the leather egg in the opposite direction.

Fortune came to Yale's aid again, and the fight was transferred to the Princeton end of the field. For the first time Princeton's yells were drowned by Yale's. Finally, Chetwood got a good grip on the ball and started for a run. He dodged in a zig-zag course clear across the field, when Yale's rushers succeeded in forcing him over the foul line. It was the first good run made, and deserved the applause it received. On returning to the foul line Morgan earned a free kick, and hustled the ball back into the snow-heaps. A little dispute about the rules delayed matters a moment, and then Flint, Harding, and McDermont passed the egg back and forth without advantage to either side, until Chetwood interfered to make another excellent run and to be again forced over the foul line. After another dispute had been settled in favor of Yale, Camp obtained a free kick, and succeeded in putting the much-abused ball clear to Princeton's 25-yard line. This was decidedly encouraging to Yale, but her hopes were temporarily dashed when Harlan suddenly sent the ball whistling back to her end of the field. But Camp came to the rescue, and, by making the first fine run for Yale, carried the ball back to Princeton's ground. Princeton fought hard, and slowly worked back to mid field, when a long series of tough scrambles followed. In the meantime it had begun to snow hard, and during the rest of the two innings the wet flakes fell so thickly and fast that one could barely see across the field. Good plays were hard to make under such circumstances, and many attempts were spoiled through no fault of the players. Watson put a stop to the mid-field tumbling by earning a free kick, with which he sent the egg into Chetwood's arms. The latter fell a victim to a half-dozen Yale rushers, however, and, to the discomfiture of the Princetons, the ball was rushed over dangerously near their goal line. Yale's friends made the place a pandemonium with their joyous screeches, and had no breath left for an extra yell when Princeton, a moment later, was compelled to make her first touch-down for safety. Morgan hurried the big ball with a big kick back to Watson, who kicked it straight into Winton's hands, giving the latter a free kick. Unfortunately, the foot-ball sailed over the foul line, and when it was brought back Yale speedily made her opponents touch down for safety a second time. McKee's kick-off failed to help the orangemen, who were again obliged to make a safety touch-down. Morgan made a fine long kick-off, but Watson returned the compliment with a tremendous high kick. Cauldwell caught the flyer close to his goal line, and thus secured a free kick. Instead of kicking toward Yale's goal, he quietly rolled the ball behind him and Princeton made her fourth safety touch-down. It was a wise move, and three minutes later Princeton, by a determined effort had, carried the struggle into the enemy's territory. Now it was the blues' turn to look sad, and they did their duty. Harlan put in one of his famous kicks, and Bacon took an active part in the contest to the extent of making Yale's third safety touch-down. This was turning the tables with a vengeance, and Yale got scared. She forced her opponents back to mid field, only to give Harlan another chance to swing his muscular leg and return the ball to the vicinity of Yale's goal. In a moment Yale made her fourth safety touch-down, and then pitched the ball back to mid field. Then followed an enjoyable exhibition of good passing by McKee, Winton, and McDermont. Suddenly, Fuller got a chance at the leather, and as a result Chetwood was suddenly sat down hard with the ball in his lap. He chose to give Winton a place-kick instead of taking a free kick, and Winton once more tried for a goal. The ball skimmed over Yale's heads straight for the goal posts, but the distance was too far, and Camp was on hand when it fell to hurry it back to mid field. Just as a dozen men had rolled back over head after the ball the referee called "time!" and the first inning of 45 minutes came to an end without a particle of advantage to either side. A rest of 15 minutes followed. The players spent the time around hot fires in their dressing-rooms, and the spectators ran around the field to get their feet warm.

There was no delay in getting to work on the second and final inning. According to rule, the teams changed goals, and Yale expected great help from the wind, which had been dead against them in the first inning. They were disappointed, for the wind fell to a mere nothing. The wearers of the blue had expected to score points in the first inning, and their boasts to that effect had been very loud. Their failure made them all the more determined to carry off the honors in the final struggle, and almost from the start they fought an aggressive fight. Winton kicked off for Princeton, and Camp sent the ball back with his compliments. Vernon hustled it over the foul line into a snow-bank, and Badger got a place kick. The egg skimmed through the driving snow into Cauldwell's arms, and then passed back and forth three times before it touched the ground, Adams and Lamb putting in some excellent work for Yale. Princeton began to gain a little, and as Yale gave way Flint poked the ball to within 15 feet of the blue goal. It was getting very warm for Yale, when Badger ran behind the goal-poles and touched down for safety, making the fifth time Yale had performed that disheartening duty. On the kick-off, Chetwood got the ball and darted toward the goal. He slipped in the wet snow and turned a complete somersault as 10 men dived for the ball. In the scrimmage which followed Harding received a hard blow in the stomach, and time was called to put in a substitute. Before the latter had got his coat off, Harding straightened out and declared himself all right, and the play went on. Winton made an excellent throw to Harlan, who slipped and made a bad "fumble." Yale took advantage of the mishap, and quickly forced Princeton to score her fifth safety touch-down. For the first time the ball was carried over to the north foul line, and while Storrs, Bacon, Camp, Bradford, Cauldwell, Lamb, and Peace were tying themselves into double knots around the big egg, Harding slipped in and tossed it into mid-field. Four very pretty kicks kept the ball whizzing to and fro until Chetwood at last seized it and made the finest run across field that was made in the match. But the run failed to give material help, and he was soon lying flat under four men. One of these was Peace, who got up with a badly banged nose, and the crowds laughingly exclaimed: "First blood for Yale!" Camp finally won a place kick, but slipped up as he raised his foot, and the ball rolled into Princeton's reach. Yale was in earnest, however, and gave Princeton no rest, slowly and persistently urging the ball nearer and nearer the orangemen's goal. Slippery snow caused Harlan to make another bad "fumble," making necessary Princeton's sixth safety touch-down. Almost in an instant she had to score another one and then another. This time it was Princeton who got scared, and this was almost turned into despair, as the ball had to be taken over the line for the ninth time. At last Flint got a free kick two feet from his goal line. The ball went plump into a Yale man's stomach, and as he "doubled up" his mates rushed the ball back so lively that the tenth and eleventh safety touch-downs had to be made in very short order. Capt. Loney was in despair. He urged his men to work harder, and helped them finally to edge away from their goal toward mid-field. Earnest work followed for a few minutes, and then Princeton adopted a new line of tactics which did not at all please the spectators, and was roundly hissed. Princeton had the ball on the north foul line, and only 10 minutes more of the inning remained. The hot work around her goal line had made her timid, and the orangemen began a fumbling game to kill time. A Princeton player would roll the ball six inches over the foul-line so that another could snatch it and bring it back, only to repeat the act. This was allowable, of course, but it looked a good deal like cowardice, and the crowd took it that way. No amount of hissing could make Princeton change her safe policy, however, and when "Time!" was called for the last time the same monotonous by-play was going on. The excited spectators poured into the field, and carried off the players of both teams on their shoulders, although Princeton's supporters seemed better pleased with the result than Yale's. Princeton felt at the start that her eleven had a hard day's work in prospect, and had been by no means confident of success. Yale, on the contrary, was very loud in boasts, and had no doubt of winning. Each side left the grounds cheering the other side, but growling at its own hard luck.

The Yale team last night sent out the following challenge to Princeton to play another game, the result of which shall decide the championship. At present Yale claims that the championship is hers, but in the event of Princeton's acceptance of the challenge she promises to surrender this right and let the game decide to which college the championship belongs, provided the game is not a draw:

The Yale University Foot-ball Team hereby challenges the Princeton University Foot-ball Team to play a match game on the Polo Grounds to-day or to-morrow morning, or on the first pleasant and convenient day, either at Princeton, New-Haven, or New-York, the time and place, with these limitations, to be chosen by Princeton.

Yale waives her claim to the foot-ball championship for 1880 if this challenge is accepted and the game played, and agrees that this game shall settle said championship, provided it is not a draw game.

Yale's claim to the foot-ball championship of 1880 is based on the fact that, as shown by the appended summary, she has won more association games than any other team, and her total of goals and touchdowns is the largest. That this ground is the only one on which a claim to the championship can be based is shown by the manner in which the championship is decided in base-ball and in other field sports in which more than two competitors take part.

The summary of the association games for this season, on which Yale bases her claim to the championship, is as follows:

	Goals.	Touch-down.	Goals.	Touch-downs.
Harvard vs. Columbia	3	2	0	0
Princeton vs. Harvard	2	0	1	0
Yale vs. Columbia	13	6	0	0
Yale vs. Harvard	1	1	0	0
Yale vs. Princeton	0	0	0	0

In the last of the above games Princeton touched-down 13 times for safety, and Yale 5 times. The game, Columbia vs. Princeton, was not played. The following is a summary of games won and lost by each college:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Played.
Yale	2	0	1	3
Princeton	1	0	1	2
Harvard	1	2	0	3
Columbia	0	2	0	2

Below is a summary of goals and touch-downs won and lost by each college:

	Won—Goals.	Won—T'ch'd.	Lost—Goals.	Lost—T'ch'd.
Yale	14	6	0	0
Princeton	2	0	1	0
Harvard	4	2	3	1
Columbia	0	0	16	8

As above stated, Yale agrees to waive her present right to the foot-ball championship of 1880, and submits the decision of the question to the result of the game if Princeton accepts this challenge. The especial purpose of this concession, however, is not to show who at present are the champions, but to demonstrate the comparative merits of the two teams to the satisfaction of the public and of all parties concerned.

W. B. HILL, President Y. U. F. B. C.
R. W. WATSON, Captain Y. U. F. B. C.

SHOOTING IN A SNOW-STORM.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S HOLIDAY—GOLD COINS FOUND IN THE DESSERT.

The rifle range at Creedmoor looked bleak and uninviting yesterday. The broad field was covered with snow, and the falling feathery flakes made the targets appear to dance before the vision. The early trains were crowded with riflemen, who looked like bandits in their shooting costumes. The programme for the day's sport provided by the National Rifle Association included a rifle match and Thanksgiving dinner. In order to make the competitors as comfortable as possible, Secretary Donaldson had a large tent erected immediately behind the firing point, in which was placed a large self-feeding stove. Beside this, a roaring fire of hickory logs was built in the open field, a wall of tent-floors having been erected on the windward side to screen the riflemen from the wind, which blew in fitful gusts from the northwest. Nearly all the competitors in the match were provided with bottles of "solid comfort," and the biting air and keen wind were unheeded. The contest began at 10 o'clock and continued until 4 o'clock P. M. There were 354 entries, and 10 targets were used. The conditions of the match were as follows: Distance, 200 yards; weapons, military rifles, State model; 10 shots per man. The novelty of shooting at a target in a snow-storm lasted until about noon, when the snow ceased falling, and the clear gray light, much appreciated by sportsmen as being favorable to good scores, prevailed for more than two hours. At 2:30 o'clock the storm began again with renewed violence, and lasted during the remainder of the match. The afternoon trains carried to the range a large number of riflemen, who made their entries in the match for the sake of the steaming-hot dinner and social reunion of riflemen that followed.

At 4 o'clock the shooting was stopped and the competitors assembled in the club-house to hear the announcement of the result. Fifty tickets were shaken up in a hat, and those who had made the highest scores drew until the supply was exhausted. The lowest score made was 33, on which there was a tie between four contestants. Only two of this number were entitled to prizes, and two blanks were placed in the hat to supply the deficiency. Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, a Director of the association, drew one of the blanks, and W. H. Glover drew the other one. Col. Scott's ill-luck caused much amusement. After the drawing was completed, the party marched to the Widow Klein's hotel, where dinner was awaiting the fortunate possessors of the 50 tickets. The dinning room chairs were respectively numbered from one to fifty, and the holders of tickets were seated in that order. Secretary Frank J. Donaldson presided. On the table before him was a tray containing half a hundred charlotte-russes. A gold coin had been slipped into each cake, and as soon as the last course had been served the Chairman announced that "the sport of the day" would begin. The tray of charlotte-russes was passed along the line. The most fortunate man at the table was Sergt. A. B. Van Heusen, of the Twelfth Regiment. He made the highest score—drew No. 1 for a seat at the dinner-table, and thereby had first choice of the prizes. In the drawing he obtained two ten, one five, and a one dollar gold pieces in the four cakes to which, as maker of the highest score, he was entitled. The gold eagle went to A. Melaness, who was third in the line of scores; and Secretary Donaldson, who made the second score, but who left his choice until the last, out of courtesy to his guests, obtained $4 50. W. J. Underwood, Jr., and J. R. B. Bayly each received a ten-dollar gold piece, and the five-dollar gold pieces were drawn by F. H. Holton, Assemblyman William Cushing, and N. D. Ward. The merriment caused by the unique distribution of the prizes attracted half the neighborhood to the spot. There was no time for speech-making, so the prize-winners gave vent to their opinions in cheers, which they gave for Secretary Donaldson and Assistant Secretary A. H. Weston. Then there was a rush for the last train for this City. Following is a list of the scores, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

A. B. Van Heusen, 46; F. J. Donaldson, 44; A. Melaness, 43; J. L. Paulding, 43; J. R. Mangam, 43; R. Simpson, 43; N. D. Ward, 43; W. Robertson, 42; F. H. Holton, 42; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 42; Capt. W. Cushing, 42; J. R. Grohmann, 42; A. H. Cobb, 42; F. G. Williamson, 41; G. F. F. Williams, 41; J. R. B. Bayly, 41; Dr. J. W. Wright, 41; E. Dummler, 40; James Ross, 40; J. Reilly, 39; W. H. Scott, 39; J. W. Hale, 39; A. J. Howlett, 39; G. Foster, 39; A. Beattie, 38; W. H. Dunlap, 38; J. Demster, 38; F. Schalken, 38; M. Cochran, 38; H. T. Farrell, 38; Capt. C. F. Robbins, 38; J. H. Meyers, 37; W. Hamilton, 37; J. Behan, 37; W. H. Nordbruck, 37; H. Douglass, 37; E. R. Thomas, 36; W. C. Clark, 36; F. May, 36; J. R. Silvernail, 36; J. M. Turner, 36; J. Moore, 36; G. W. Hartley, 36; F. F. Millen, 35; H. Downing, 35; J. R. Sanders, 35; C. B. Stone, 34; F. A. Levira, 33; W. M. Summers, 33.

GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

BEGINNING THREE DAYS OF SPORT AT BERGEN POINT—PRIZES WON.

The New-York Gun Club began a three days' tournament on their grounds at Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday. It was the first day of the Autumn meeting, and was signalized by some excellent trap-shooting by contestants who came to take part in the Visitors' Match. By the laws of the club this match is open to members in good standing of the Long Branch, Maryland, Narragansett, Orange, Philadelphia, Riverton, Staten Island, and New-York Gun Clubs. The entrance fee was fixed at $10, each visitor being privileged to shoot at 10 birds, from five traps five yards apart, at a handicap rise. The prize in the first class—9 birds or over—was a Reilly double express rifle in case, with implements complete, valued at $350; in the second class—8 birds or over—the prize was $100 in money; in the third—7 birds or over—it was $50. There were 21 entries, mainly from the New-York, Philadelphia, and Riverton Clubs. John Hoey was referee and Mr. Dolan scorer.

The shooting began at 10 A. M. from the little wooden pavilion on the club grounds, which was quite crowded with sportsmen and visitors. The five traps were ranged in a line on the snow-covered ground at a distance of about 30 yards from the shooting-stand, the distance which each man stood being carefully graduated by the terms of his handicap. An attendant, from behind a wooden frame-work that looked like a weighing-machine, with five bundles of cords depending from it, shook a die to see which one of the five strings to pull, then jerked the string, when the trap flew open, and the bang—bang! of both barrels in the hands of the marksman told the story. When the smoke cleared away a smart retriever dog darted out, grasped the fluttering, shot-laden pigeon by the neck, and brought it triumphantly in to a small boy, who wrung its neck. After a time the dog grew tired, and the boy was put in his place. There were very few birds "dead out of bounds," in fact, the cold and chill, which were considerably increased by the snow-storm of the afternoon, deadened the game, and made it at times rather more sluggish than the enterprising sportsmen wished. Occasionally a pigeon would emerge from the trap and stand stock-still instead of flying. On such occasions the gamekeeper or an attendant would go out to within a few feet of the motionless bird and roll a small wooden ball at it, which generally succeeded in frightening it away in the opposite direction, thus affording the marksman a good chance. At times, however, it would fly right in the face of the man, so that the sportsman was put in the dilemma of missing the bird altogether or killing the man too. Once, indeed, the marksman fired just as the pigeon flapped by the man's face. The man dropped just in time to escape the charge of shot which whizzed over him in about the place where his lungs would have been had he remained standing. After that he kept at a distance. There was a white dog, too, in the crowd which made a good deal of amusement by darting out after the pigeons the instant they were released and before they had time to move their stiffened wings, so that it was difficult to fire without hitting both. One or two birds which escaped this way were contested, and the result was that the white dog was ruled out, and the boy already mentioned, was substituted in his place. The shooting on the whole, however, was very creditable, and several of the scores were exceptionally good. This was best shown by the fact that the natives and outsiders, who had gathered in considerable numbers on the outskirts of the ground and in the pine underbrush, had very little chance to bang away with their old-fashioned shot-guns at the escaping game. What little wind there was was from left to right, so that a large proportion of the shots were what are technically termed "right quarterers." The pigeons were as well and humanely cared for as was consistent with their being killed. The totals of the score in the Visitors' Match (handicap) were as follows:

Names.	Yards' Rise.	No. Killed.	Names.	Yards' Rise.	No. Killed.
Arthur	25	8	Warner	26	5
Dunleavy	27	9	Bailey	2[illegible]	10
Duane	27	7	Berlin	25	7
Travis	25	8	Armstrong	25	8
Martin	28	5	Wallace	28	7
Sands	28	7	Edmunds	28	9
Stroud	27	10	L. F. Martin	26	8
Butler	30	9	Murphy	30	7
Arnold	30	9	Baldwin	25	9
Jones	26	7	Godfrey	30	8
			Nelson	26	7

Two were tied in the first class, Mr. Stroud and Mr. Warner. The tie was shot off, Mr. Stroud killing 9 birds and Mr. Warner 5, thus giving the victory and the three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar rifle to the former. In the second class five were tied, Mr. Dunleavy, Col. Butler, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Arnold killed 3 birds straight, and took the second money, $100. In the third class Mr. Arthur, Mr. Travis, Col. Armstrong, L. F. Martin, and Mr. Godfrey were tied. Col. Armstrong killed 4 birds straight, and took third money, $50. Messrs. Stroud and Arnold are members of the Riverton Club, and Col. Armstrong a member of the New-York Club.

A match at glass balls was begun, but not terminated, owing to the weather. It will be shot off to-day. The prizes were presented by Judge Gildersleeve. After the Visitors' Match, an optional sweepstakes was shot off between Messrs. Arnold, Edmunds, Armstrong, Travis, Jackson, Long, L. F. Martin, Sherwood, Sands, Millner, Martin, Bailey, Dunleavy, Murphy, Stroud, Jones, and Nelson. Messrs. Arnold, Edmunds, Dunleavy, Murphy, Jones, and Nelson killed 7 birds each, and Mr. Jones shot off the "miss-and-go-out" by a score of 16. The stakes were $85. The meeting will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Under the auspices of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City, on their grounds at Tenth-street, a number of games were held yesterday. In the light-team tug of war, C. Wilkins, W. Brag, B. Hilliard, and J. W. Macker, of the Scottish-Americans, won over a second team of the same club, consisting of C. B. Bennell, C. Trippin, A. Connors, and J. Christie. Time—6:00. In the heavy weight tug, a team representing the Lorillard Tobacco Works won over one from the Scottish-American Club. R. J. Berry won the 600-yard run in 3:38. The quarter-mile run was won by Berry in 1:08.

The employes of George A. Clarke & Co., of New-York, had a competitive 10-mile run, at Hoboken, yesterday. Martin Horn won the first prize.

DEATH A MONTH AFTER BEING HURT.

Thomas Johnson, a promising young man, 17 years of age, died yesterday at Paterson, N. J., under somewhat peculiar circumstances. About a month ago some young men were teasing a Frenchman in Jersey-street, on account of a very odd coat he wore, which had frequently been a subject of remark by the boys of the neighborhood. The Frenchman finally turned on his tormentors, and seizing one of them, was giving him a sound drubbing when young Johnson interfered in behalf of his friend. The Frenchman then turned on him, and stabbed him in the side of the head, near the temple. He then retreated to his house, where he barred himself in and threatened to shoot any one who came near the building. The Police were called, who arrested him and locked him up for the night, but found no gun on the premises. He was discharged the next morning, nobody appearing to make a complaint against him. Nothing was thought of Johnson's wound at first, as it did not seem to be at all serious, but about two weeks ago his friends became alarmed, and physicians were called in, who declared at once that it was a very dangerous injury, and performed an operation on the patient. The Recorder and Chief of Police took Johnson's statement concerning the occurrence, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the Frenchman, but he had already left the city for a place unknown. The young man's wound finally resulted in paralysis, ending in death. Johnson's brother was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Passaic County at the late election.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTED BY A WOMAN.

Lizzie Haviland, a married woman, 31 years of age, living at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping into the East River at the foot of Seventieth-street. James Rielly, who was passing at the time, saw her struggling in the water, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing her. She was taken in charge by a policeman, and locked up in the East Fifty-ninth-street Police station. Mrs. Haviland said she had been deserted by her husband some months ago, since which time she has earned her living by working in a box factory. Yesterday afternoon she had a quarrel with her mother, the cause of which she would not disclose, and becoming desperate, she had left her with the intention of committing suicide. The unfortunate woman will be arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court to-day.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Thomas Messenger, representing the owners of the railroad running from Flushing to Great Neck, Long Island, six miles and a half in length, has made a demand upon Receiver Sharpe, of the Long Island Railroad, for the delivery of the above-named road, which for some time past has been operated by the Long Island Railroad Company. The Receiver will deliver over the road on Dec. 1, and notices have been issued that no trains will be run east of Flushing, Main-street, after Nov. 30.

NATIONAL BANK TAXATION

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION URGED BY CONTROLLER KNOX.

A LAW LIMITING STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES EARNESTLY RECOMMENDED—THE REPEAL OF THE TWO-CENT STAMP TAX ALSO PROPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Controller of the Currency, in a portion of his annual report not included in that already published, in referring to the subject of "State taxation of national banks," says: "Section 5,219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that nothing in the National Bank act shall prevent all the shares in any National association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by the authority of the State in which the association is located, but that the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations situated within the State, subject only to two restrictions: First, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens of such State; and, second, that the shares of any national banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city and town where the bank is situated, and not elsewhere." The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Williams against the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany, the opinion in the case being delivered by Mr. Justice Miller at the October term in 1879, is alluded to, and portions of the comments contained in the opinion on the provision in reference to State taxation of national bank shares are quoted, after which Mr. Knox continues as follows:

"The intent of Congress in providing for the taxation of national bank shares by the States, prior to this decision of the United States Supreme Court, had been overlooked or evaded in collecting taxes on such shares under the laws of many of the States. As a consequence, capital invested in national banks has, in the assessment and collection of taxes, been subjected to unjust and severe discrimination in different ways in these States. In New-York the law permitted the deduction of the just debts of an individual from his personal property, including his moneyed capital, excepting only bank shares. In Ohio the law provides certain State boards for equalizing the taxation on real estate, on railroad capital, and on capital invested in bank shares, but there is no State board for equalizing personal property other than bank shares and railroad capital, or for equalizing other moneyed capital. The equalizing process as to all other personal property and moneyed capital ceases with the county boards. But the county boards throughout the State fixed the valuation of moneyed capital for purposes of taxation at six-tenths of its true value, while the State board fixed the value of bank shares at their actual cash value. Thus, while the rate of taxation was the same, the valuation being different, bank shares were discriminated against to the amount of four-tenths. The States have a right to impose whatever tax they choose upon the shares of banks organized under their own laws, but they have no right to impose a greater valuation on national bank shares than on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, since thereby the tax becomes heavier on the bank shares than on the moneyed capital, whereas the law, rightly construed, says it shall be the same. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court, delivered March 3, 1880, in cases arising under the laws of the two States mentioned, protect national banks from these forms of discrimination and indirectly protect the State banks, as these States will doubtless so modify their laws as to place State banks within their borders on at least as good a footing in respect to taxation as the national banks. By these decisions, also, the Supreme Court pointed out the appropriate mode of relief for national banks when taxes were assessed upon them at a greater rate than upon other money capital in the same State. This mode is to pay such portion of the unjustly imposed tax as is equal to the taxes paid on other money capital, and to enjoin the collection of the excess. But these decisions do not provide any satisfactory method for the recovery of taxes which have been heretofore illegally assessed and collected by the State authorities on national bank shares. On this point it was decided that the question of the recovery from the assessors of taxes overpaid through errors in assessments, arising from misconstructions of the law of the United States relative to the taxation of national bank shares by the States is not one to be decided by the Federal courts, but one to be governed by the common law or the statute law of the State.

"As it is in the power of the States, under the present law of Congress to so legislate that, through mistaken construction of said law by the Assessors, bank shares may be discriminated against as compared with other moneyed capital, and as redress for such mistakes depends on the action of the State Courts; and further, since to secure a true construction of the Federal law by the Assessors in each State may require protracted litigation before the question of the legality of the form of taxation in each particular State can be finally decided, it becomes a question whether Congress might not settle the whole matter by fixing more precisely the amount of taxation which may be imposed by the States on national bank shares. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, heretofore quoted, states that the oppressive taxation 'might have been prevented by fixing a precise limit in amount,' and it is respectfully suggested to Congress whether it would not be advisable, in order to avoid the expense and annoyance of long continued litigation, to pass a law fixing the maximum amount of taxation which may be imposed upon national banks by State authorities. It is true that if this should be done, the States so disposed might discriminate in favor of banks of their own creation, or in favor of other moneyed capital, by making the weight of taxation on such property less oppressive than that [illegible] on national bank shares by Congress, but such State legislation would be so manifestly unjust that it is more likely that legislation would follow in the more important States, the object of which would be to impose just and equitable assessments upon every class of moneyed corporations. It is also true that if the maximum rate of taxation is fixed by law, the courts and the Board of Assessors could yet, by construction, discriminate in favor of either moneyed corporations by requiring the tax to be at a uniform rate, while the valuation of the Assessors is unequal. The Supreme Court, in the decision already referred to, upon this point, quotes from the law as follows: 'Taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.' * * * Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes would be so amended as to cover these two points if the clause referred to should read: 'But the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the maximum rate of taxation shall not exceed — per cent., and that the valuation shall not be at a greater rate than upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association, owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere.' Such an amendment would prevent excessive taxation in all the States, and should not affect the imposition of a less rate in any of the States. The valuation would be required to be equal, and it is probable that the Constitution of most of the States would prevent a discrimination against any particular class of moneyed capital."

In presenting his annual tables, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the amount of taxes imposed upon the banking capital of the country, the Controller repeats his previous recommendation for the repeal of the law imposing a tax upon capital and deposits, and the two-cent stamp tax upon checks. The amount collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the whole fiscal year, with the exception of $11,096,464.38, is shown to have been derived from the tax on spirits, beer, and tobacco. The Controller says: "Were the entire tax upon banks and bankers of the country, including the two-cent check tax, upon matches and upon patent medicines removed, the amount of revenue received by the Government from the tax on spirits, beer, and tobacco would alone be sufficient to meet its expenses, and reduce the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 annually." The principal reason heretofore urged against the repeal of these taxes has been that the amount produced was necessary for the support of the Government, and this reason, it is stated, has ceased to exist. "The enormous State taxes which the banks and bankers of the country have paid for a series of years, and still pay, and which are at a much greater ratio than those imposed on any other species of property," the Controller says, "are as much as should be imposed upon this great interest, and particularly at a time when the rates of interest throughout the country are being greatly reduced." The amount of taxes paid by the national banks to the United States for the year ending July 1, 1880, was as follows: On capital, $379,424; on circulation, $3,153,635, and on deposits, $4,058,710. The amount paid by banks other than national to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending 1880 is shown to have been: On capital, $811,436; on circulation, $28,773, and on deposits $4,510,778.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYNDICATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, who has just returned from New-York, confirms the statement that a syndicate of American and English bankers has been formed to furnish $40,000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific Railway.

THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At to-day's Wool sales 8,100 bales were offered, chiefly New-Zealand, South Australian, and Cape. The attendance of bidders was good. Well-got-up Wools were steady, with fair competition; inferior and faulty descriptions dull and occasionally easier. The following are the Wool sales of Wednesday in detail: 2,367 bales New South Wales and Queensland—Fleece, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 8½d.; scoured, 1s. 4d.@2s. 3d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 1s.@1s. 8d.; lamb's scoured, 1s. 6d.@1s. 11d.; 2,564 bales Victorian—Fleece [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DISRAELI'S LATEST NOVEL.

ENDYMION. "Quorsum agam Lontus." By the Right Honorable the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., author of "Lothair," &c. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1880.

London *Punch* of Jan. 30, 1875, has a cartoon of Disraeli shaking hands with Gladstone and saying: "Sorry to lose you. I began with books; you're ending with them. Perhaps you're the wiser of the two." It was very natural to suppose that politicians like Gladstone and Disraeli were content with the literary honors they had achieved during early and middle age, and would prefer to look back on their triumphs and defeats rather than tempt fortune again in literature. But events have proved the fallacy of the supposition in the one case and the other. Mr. Gladstone publishes a collected edition of his most ephemeral work, and Beaconsfield cannot forbear giving to the world one more of his novels. It is true that the time for novels of the Bulwer and Disraeli type might seem to be past, and that Lord Beaconsfield had nothing to gain, while Benjamin Disraeli might have something to lose. But considerations of many kinds probably swayed the late Premier of England. Without laying stress upon the large money profit which accrues to him from the sale in England and America, it is enough to remember the vanity of "Disraeli the Younger" and the extreme solicitude which he showed from the beginning to keep himself before the public. After the collapse of his party organ, the *Representative*, we find him indulging in the most fantastic flights of theorality, psychology, and natural science in "Vivian Grey," (1826,) "The Young Duke," (1831,) and "Contarini Fleming." In the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy" and "The Rise of Iskander" (1833) he poured forth the ideas excited in him by a journey in the Levant, and even attempted to carry out a theory of poetical prose which had been foreshadowed in "Vivian Grey." This consisted in a highly flavored and ejaculatory style, which approached in shape the more lyrical portions of the English Bible, and in imagery frequently betrayed the unconscious influence of Shakespeare. The following year he abandoned this system of composition for blank verse, and put forth the first part of "The Revolutionary Epick." The preface to this curious and little-known production contains an avowal of indifference to the vehicle of his thought which stamped Disraeli the younger at once as a man quite destitute of the poetic gift; for, whatever truth there might be in it, no one would be able to write such a thing and at the same time be capable of producing anything good or lasting in poetry. Addressing the public of readers, he says: "Whatever be their decision, I shall bow to it without a murmur; for I am not one who find (*sic*) consolation for the neglect of my contemporaries in the imaginary plaudits of a more sympathetic Posterity. The public will, then, decide whether this work is to be continued and completed, and if it pass in the negative I shall, without a pang, hurl my lyre into limbo."

The subject of "The Revolutionary Epick" is feudalism, which is personified in a celestial being of marvelous beauty, and contrasted with an evil principle representing the excesses of the French Revolution, with plain allusions to Napoleon the Great. It is of no importance having to show how early were the tendencies shown which reappear in almost all of Disraeli's novels, not excepting "Lothair" and the present work. It was shortly after the appearance of the still-born Epick, in which Disraeli declared himself so ready to obey the behests of the public, even to the length of hurling his "lyre into limbo," that he had the celebrated newspaper controversy with O'Connell and distinguished himself by demanding personal satisfaction in the bloody field of the *duello*, not from O'Connell, who was in Ireland at the time, but from Morgan O'Connell, his son. This step was taken in consequence of a speech made by O'Connell in answer to a tremendous attack of young Disraeli upon the Liberals. O'Connell showed that the ambitious young writer who was such a furious Tory had posed a little while before as a Liberal, and had sought and got aid as such from the leaders of the party. Then, after paying a tribute to the refinement, cleverness, and generosity of eminent Hebrews whom he knew in London, he went on to remind his hearers that there were scamps among the Jews at the time of Christ, and expressed his conviction that Disraeli must be a lineal descendant of one of them, to wit, the impenitent thief. In literature, as well as in politics, Mr. Disraeli seems to have made an equally equivocal beginning, not that he appears ever to have been a vulgarly dishonest man, but that the chief guide-star of his younger days seems to have been expediency. At the present time, when the Irish question is more than ever malignant, it would be curious to know what Lord Beaconsfield thinks of the stand he took in the *Representative* as far back as July 3, 1826, before he had become known as a novelist or politician, an opponent of the Catholics, or an alternate friend and foe to free trade. The last issue of that moribund sheet contained the following: "England has been reproached for governing Ireland on too despotic principles; in our humble opinion, she has all along, or at least with few exceptions, erred in precisely the opposite direction." This, as well as other principles for which it served Disraeli's interests to combat during his life, comes up again after the most singular fashion in "Endymion."

Of course, "Endymion" could not be expected to contain much plot, seeing that in structural composition the writer has always been deficient. But one might fairly ask for a little more variety, and especially for novelty. Even the piquant flavor of bombast which distinguished his earlier works, and the tendency to splendor in his actors and their surroundings which made "Lothair" interesting as a study of Disraeli, will not be found in "Endymion." It is sober from beginning to end, full of unimportant matter which does not assist the plot, but is brightened every now and then by a shrewd remark, a *bon mot*, or a capital description of events, places, or men. To Americans a great deal of it cannot fail to be tedious unless they are extremely well posted on English politics between 1825 and 1857, and perhaps the same may be true of English readers belonging to the younger generation, whom the ins and outs of Parliamentary intrigues of that period do not especially concern. The hero is the same we have met so often before in Mr. Disraeli's novels, namely, the writer himself. A mild and extremely proper Vivian Grey is Endymion Ferrars; his introduction to the social and political life of London forms what there is of plot surrounding this chief character; the end is reached when he marries a rich widow, as Mr. Disraeli himself did, and becomes Premier of England. A twin sister of great beauty, coldness, and ambition makes her way to an even loftier position, since she allies herself with Lord Roehampton, (Palmerston,) and in the end marries Prince Florestan, under which name the exiled Louis Napoleon is meant, and becomes Queen of a neighboring country. The difficulty of reconciling the character and antecedents of Myra Ferrars with those of the Empress Eugénie affords an example of the care Lord Beaconsfield has taken to mix his actors and their parts and outline resemblances without carrying them into detail. But if the novel has little movement, it is written by an extremely clever observer of men and things around him. Though undoubtedly made a great many years ago, still it shows traces of later insertions that come from the same person who wrote "Vivian Grey," but after he had won, and won by hard work and brain-power, the highest distinctions in the gift of the Crown and people of England. Perhaps no passages of the novel are more interesting as local history than the retrospects which Lord Beaconsfield casts now and then upon London and its society. For instance:

"The great world then, compared with the huge society of the present period, was limited in its proportions, and composed of elements more refined, though far less various. It consisted mainly of the great landed aristocracy, who had quite absorbed the nabobs of India, and had nearly appropriated the huge West Indian fortunes. Occasionally, an eminent banker or merchant invested a large portion of his accumulations in land and in the purchase of Parliamentary influence, and was in time duly admitted into the sanctuary. But those vast and successful invasions of society by new classes which have since occurred, though impending, had not yet commenced. The manufacturers, the railway kings, the colossal contractors, the discoverers of nuggets, had not yet found their place in society and the Senate. There were then, perhaps, more great houses open than at the present day, but there were very few little ones. The necessity of providing regular occasions for the assembling of the miscellaneous world of fashion led to the institution of Almack's, which died out in the advent of the new system of society, and in the fierce competition of its inexhaustible private entertainments. The season then was brilliant and animated, but it was not flurried. People did not go to various parties on the same night. They remained where they were assembled, and, not being in a hurry, were more agreeable than they are at the present day. Conversation was more cultivated; manners, though unconstrained, were more stately; and the world, being limited, knew itself much better. On the other hand, the sympathies of society were more contracted than they are at present. The pressure of population had not opened the heart of man. The world attended to its poor in its country parishes, and subscribed and danced for the Spitalfields weavers when their normal distress had overflowed, but their knowledge of the people did not exceed these bounds, and the people knew very little more about themselves. They were only half-born."

We seem to be listening to the reminiscences of the oldest inhabitant when we come upon such pages as the following. London of to-day is contrasted with London of 1830, not sneeringly or in an unkindly spirit, but curiously, as if to the great circle of Disraeli's readers the differences were matters of considerable importance. Doubtless, to very many they are:

"At this time London was a very dull city, instead of being, as it is now, a very amusing one. Probably there never was a city in the world, with so vast a population, which was so melancholy. The aristocracy probably have always found amusements adapted to the manners of the time and the age in which they lived. The middle classes half a century ago had little distraction from their monotonous toil and melancholy anxieties, except, perhaps, what they found in religious and philanthropic societies. Their general life must have been very dull. Some traditionary merriment always lingered among the working classes of England. Both in town and country they had always their games and fairs and junketing parties, which have developed into excursion trains and colossal picnics. But of all classes of the community, in the days of our fathers, there was none so unfortunate in respect of public amusements as the bachelors about town. There were, one might almost say, only two theatres, and they so huge that it was difficult to see or hear in either. Their monopolies, no longer redeemed by the stately genius of the Kembles, the pathos of Miss O'Neill, or the fiery passion of Kean, were already menaced and were soon about to fall; but the crowd of diminutive but sparkling substitutes which have since taken their place had not yet appeared, and half-price at Drury-Lane or Covent Garden was a dreary distraction after a morning of desk work. There were no Alhambras then and no Cremornes, no palaces of crystal in terraced gardens, no casinos, no music halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts. Evans existed, but not in the fullness of its modern development, and the most popular place of resort was the barbarous conviviality of the Cider Cellar."

Under the title of Lord Roehampton the figure of Lord Palmerston is painted with good humor rather than either satire or dignity. Zenobia (Lady Blessington?) tries to make a match between Lord Roehampton and Adriana, the only daughter of Neuchatel, the banker, (Lionel Rothschild;) everybody, including the Neuchatels, believes that he has been asked to their fine villa for the express purpose of demanding the hand of the heiress. Then he turns about and offers himself to Myra Ferrars, who is living with the Neuchatels as a companion to their daughter. Myra, therefore, becomes Lady Roehampton, there being no love-making or tenderness required to persuade her to marry an elderly diplomat, owing to a frankly stated and lifelong purpose on her part to obtain power. The longest and clearest sketch of Palmerston is this:

"The weather was delightful, and Lord Roehampton came down to Hainault just in time for dinner, the day after their arrival, and in the highest spirits. He seemed to be enjoying a real holiday; body and mind were in a like state of expansion; he was enchanted with the domain, he was delighted with the mansion, everything pleased and gratified him, and he pleased and gratified everybody. The party consisted only of themselves, except one of the nephews, with whom, indeed, Lord Roehampton was already acquainted; a lively youth, a little on the turf, not too much, and this suited Lord Roehampton, who was a statesman of the old aristocratic school, still bred horses, and sometimes ran one, and in the midst of a European crisis could spare an hour to Newmarket. Perhaps it was his only affectation. Mrs. Neuchatel, by whom he was seated, had the happy gift of conversation; but the party was of that delightful dimension, that it permitted talk to be general. Myra sat next to Lord Roehampton, and he often addressed her. He was the soul of the feast, and yet it is difficult to describe his conversation; it was a medley of graceful whim, interspersed now and then with a very short anecdote of a very famous person, or some deeply interesting reminiscence of some critical event. Every now and then he appealed to Adriana, who sat opposite to him in the round table, and she trusted that her irrepressible smiles would not be interpreted into undue encouragement."

The Rothschilds are described in a way that fully repays the head of that house for befriending Disraeli during his early struggles by paying his debts. Instead of the great ladies of London society condescending to visit Mrs. Neuchatel, they are glad to get invitations to Hainault House, while the men at the head of the Government are equally pleased to mix in the magnificent drawing-rooms of the banker with "city men" and members of the Stock Exchange. The Rothschild firm is not clearly outlined; great liberties having been taken with its history. Thus, it does not arise from the Jewish quarter of Frankfort, but from the free mountains of Switzerland, and its greatness is founded on the necessities of the *émigrés* during the French Revolution:

"One of the most remarkable families that have ever flourished in England were the Neuchatels. Their founder was a Swiss, who had established a banking house of high repute in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and, irrespective of a powerful domestic connection, had in time pretty well engrossed the largest and best portion of foreign banking business. When the great French Revolution occurred all the emigrants deposited their jewels and their treasure with the Neuchatels. As the disturbances spread their example was followed by the alarmed proprietors and capitalists of the rest of Europe; and, independently of their own considerable means, the Neuchatels thus had the command for a quarter of a century, more or less, of adventitious millions. They were scrupulous and faithful stewards, but they were doubtless repaid for their vigilance, their anxiety, and often their risk, by the opportunities which these rare resources permitted them to enjoy. One of the Neuchatels was a favorite of Mr. Pitt, and assisted the great statesman in his vast financial arrangements. This Neuchatel was a man of large capacity, and thoroughly understood his period. The Minister wished to introduce him to public life, would have opened Parliament to him, and no doubt have showered on him honors and titles. But Neuchatel declined these overtures. He was one of those strong minds who will concentrate their energies on one object; without personal vanity, but with a deep-seated pride in the future. He was always preparing for his posterity. Governed by this passion, although he himself would have been content to live forever in Bishopsgate-street, where he was born, he had become possessed of a vast principality, and which, strange to say, with every advantage of splendor and natural beauty, was not an hour's drive from Whitechapel."

At the table of the eminent banker Endymion renews his acquaintance with an Eton boy for whom he used to fag. He was then called the Count of Otranto; he is now Colonel Albert, and he has already appeared in the book as a small boy called Prince Florestan, in the company of Agrippina, by whom Queen Hortense Beauharnais Bonaparte is meant. Colonel Albert has just returned from America, whence his inveterate spirit of intrigue has caused him to return, and Neuchatel not only manages his finances, but asks him to dinner to meet useful people, like Lord Roehampton. The latter asks about the United States, and Louis answers. Disraeli has stated a fact about Louis Napoleon when he speaks of his skill at legerdemain.

"'I suppose their society is like the best society in Manchester?' said Lord Roehampton.

"'It varies in different cities,' said Colonel Albert. 'In some there is considerable culture, and then refinement of life always follows.'

"'Yes, but whatever they may be, they will always be colonial. What is colonial necessarily lacks originality. A country that borrows its language, its laws, and its religion cannot have its inventive powers much developed. They got civilized very soon, but their civilization was second-hand.'

"'Perhaps their inventive powers may develop themselves in other ways,' said the Prince. 'A nation has a fixed quantity of invention, and it will make itself felt.'

"'At present,' said Lord Roehampton, 'the Americans, I think, employ their invention in imaginary boundary lines. They are giving us plenty of trouble now about Maine.'

"The next day, in the evening, the Colonel offered to perform some American conjuring tricks of which he had been speaking in the course of the day. This was a most wonderful performance, and surprised and highly amused everybody. Colonel Albert was the last person whom they expected would achieve such marvels; he was so quiet, not to say grave. They could hardly credit that he was the same person as he poured floods of flowers over Myra from her own borrowed pocket-handkerchief, and without the slightest effort or embarrassment robbed Lord Roehampton of his watch, and deposited it in Adriana's bosom. It was evident that he was a complete master of sleight-of-hand.

"'Characteristic,' murmured Lord Roehampton to himself."

Concerning Louis Napoleon as a child his mother, Queen Hortense, is made to say: "He is the most affectionate of beings. Affectionate and mysterious. He has abilities, for he acquires knowledge with facility, and knows a great deal for a boy. But he never gives an opinion. He is silent and solitary." At the time of the Revolution of 1830 Louis is described as of a graceful figure, somewhat above the middle height, fair, with a countenance not absolutely regular, but calm and high-bred. His seat on horseback was distinguished alike by its grace and vigor. Prince Florestan goes to see Mr. Wilton, (Sidney Herbert,) who before his escapades has acted as a sort of guardian to him, and seeks to interest the British Government in his schemes through the power of that high official. On this occasion Louis delivers himself as follows:

"'You never will remember that I am the child of destiny,' said Prince Florestan. 'That destiny will again place me on the throne of my fathers. This is as certain as I am now speaking to you. But destiny for its fulfillment ordains action. Its decrees are inexorable, but they are obscure, and the being whose career it directs is as a man traveling in a dark night; he reaches his goal even without the aid of stars or moon.'

"'I really do not understand what destiny means,' said Mr. Wilton. 'I understand what conduct means, and I recognize that it should be regulated by truth and honor. I think a man had better have nothing to do with destiny, particularly if it is to make him forfeit his parole.'

"'Ah! Sir, I well know that on that head you entertain a great prejudice in my respect. Believe me, it is not just. Even lawyers acknowledge that a contract which is impossible cannot be violated. My return from America was inevitable. The aspirations of a great people and of many communities required my presence in Europe. My return was the natural development of the irresistible principle of historical necessity.'

"'Well, that principle is not recognized by her Majesty's Ministers,' said Mr. Wilton, and both himself and the Prince seemed to rise at the same time.

"'I thank you, Sir, for this interview,' said his Royal Highness. 'You will not help me, but what I require will happen by some other means. It is necessary, and therefore it will occur.'"

Milner Gibson as Jorrocks gets as many hard hits as the Emperor graceful laudations:

"This was a Radical member to whom considerable office had been given at the reconstruction of 1838, when it was necessary that the Whigs should conciliate the Mountain. He was a pretentious, under-bred, half-educated man, fluent with all the commonplaces of middle-class ambition, which are humorously called democratic opinions, but at heart a sycophant of the aristocracy. He represented, however, a large and important constituency, and his promotion was at first looked upon as a masterpiece of management. The Mountain, who knew Jorrocks by heart, and felt that they had in their ranks men in every sense his superior, and that he could be no representative of their intelligence and opinions, and so by degrees prepare for their gradual admission to the sacred land, at first sulked over the promotion of their late companion, and only did not publicly deride it from the feeling that by so doing they might be playing the game of the Ministry. At the time of which we are writing, having become extremely discontented, and wishing to annoy the Government, they even affected dissatisfaction at the subordinate position which Jorrocks occupied in the Administration, and it was generally said—had become indeed the slang of the party—that the test of sincerity of the Ministry to Liberal principles was to put Jorrocks in the Cabinet.

"So it will be seen that the position of the Ministry, previous to the meeting of Parliament in 1839, was somewhat critical. In the meantime, its various members, who knew their man, lavished every practical social attention on Jorrocks. The dinners they gave him were doubled; they got their women to call on his women; and Sidney Wilton, a member of an illustrious garter family, capped the climax by appointing him one of the party to shoot the Blue Ribbon Cover."

The portrait of Prince Bismarck as the Count of Ferrol is among those not the least remarkable; his utterances are in keeping with his after life, and among them is one in which he boldly advocates "blood and iron." The leaders of the middle classes are castigated; evidently Disraeli has as little sympathy for a low-bred Radical as he has an overflowing admiration for Kings, Queens, and Emperors. Comely represents the Bishop who goes by the sobriquet of Soapy Sam. Montford, whose widow Endymion marries after her exertions have got him into Parliament, is said to be Lord Melbourne; the brilliant, eccentric, and somewhat shallow Waldershare is Lord Strangford, and Vigo, the turfman and high-priced tailor, is no other than the great Poole.

Notwithstanding all these incentives to interest, "Endymion" is a very dull book. Its type belongs to a past age as much as the time in which its scenes are laid. All of Mr. Disraeli's old characteristics are present, but singularly modified and repressed. Some of his words and phrases are out of the common. "Two or three maid-servants and a man who must be found in the country, who could attend them at table, and *valet* alike his master and the pony, was the establishment which was to succeed the crowd of retainers." "While her mother *discerted* on all the excellences of the chamber." "The gardener's wife was *quite* a leading spirit." "Distrait." "He was by way of being." These are words and sentences not often used by practiced or careful writers.

COMMISSIONER MEACHAM.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ARREST BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER—HE DECLINES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Nov. 21.

The Hon. A. B. Meacham, one of the members of the Ute Commission, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Smith in this city last night, upon his arrival from Washington on the Denver Pacific train. This is an important arrest in connection with the Indian difficulties which, beginning with the attack of a drunken Ute on a freighter's outfit, culminated in the arrest of Federal officers charged with being accessory to the murder of the young man Jackson. When confronted with the order of arrest Mr. Meacham expressed no particular surprise, but suffered the officer to accompany him to his hotel, the American House.

The readers of the *Tribune* will remember that Commissioner Meacham was at the Los Pinos agency with Agent Berry at the time news was brought of the killing of the Ute near Cline's ranch, and that he accompanied Agent Berry to the ranch, and was with him at the time that, by orders of the Agent, Jackson was turned over to Cline and others for conduct to Gunnison, on which trip the young freighter was taken from the escort and tortured to death. Meacham was held as a witness and brought to Denver in charge of Government officers, with Berry, Hoyt, and others. He was recognized in the sum of $500 for his appearance on the 16th, and went to Washington. The preliminary examination before Brazee was postponed until Tuesday next, and so was the time for Meacham's return, the latter by telegraph, and he arrived in Denver last evening to answer before the Commissioner as a witness on Tuesday. He is now under arrest upon practically the same charge as that contained in the information against Berry, and presumably upon the theory that Berry consulted with him as a member of the Commission as to what course to pursue with reference to Jackson.

The *Tribune* gives this information upon the authority of a gentleman who conversed with the Deputy Marshal, but no interview with Mr. Meacham could be obtained. A personal friend of the prisoner and two reporters made efforts to draw the Commissioner into conversation, but without success in so far as the facts surrounding his arrest were concerned. At first the Deputy Marshal refused to admit any one without an order from Judge Hallett. Later in the evening an order was received from District Attorney Johnson to admit any one. Then quite a number of visitors were admitted, including Agent Berry, Major Bundy, the Hon. T. M. Patterson, Colonel Williams, a *Tribune* representative, and others. Mr. Meacham was very busy during the evening, but found opportunity when occasion required to converse with those present. Whenever, however, any questions touching the Cline's ranch matter were broached the Commissioner exhibited displeasure and a determination to say nothing.

Following is a copy of a letter transmitted by Gov. Pitkin last evening:

STATE OF COLORADO, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, DENVER, Nov. 20, 1880.

To Edward L. Johnson, United States District Attorney:

DEAR SIR: About the middle of October one H. McFadden, of Gunnison City, wrote me that he was in possession of the facts in the Jackson matter. On the 23d of October I received a letter signed by him, but said to be in the handwriting of one George Simmonds, of Gunnison City, Col., in which he claims that he is prepared to show the circumstances of the death of Jackson by torture, and that Berry and others were guilty of the crime. I understand, also, that David Day, of Ouray, and F. McMasters, of Gunnison City, claim to be in possession of facts bearing upon the guilt of Berry and others. Inasmuch as the United States Court has decided that said court has exclusive jurisdiction for the trial of persons charged with the commission of offenses on the Ute Reservation, I deem it proper to call your attention to these persons in order that they may be subpoenaed as witnesses, and that the facts in relation to the murder of Jackson may be brought out in the United States Court, and suggest that Berry's examination should be continued until these witnesses can be obtained. Respectfully, yours,

FREDERICK W. PITKIN.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

Some of the citizens of Monroe County, Ark., having undertaken a movement to induce immigration, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, a Democratic paper, tells them that they had better first remove the bad impressions caused by the outrageous bull-dozing at the September election. "Fifty immigration societies," it says, "with agents in every nook and corner of Europe and America, will not induce immigrants to settle in Monroe County, unless immigrants have assurance that they can exercise all the rights and privileges of an American citizen with perfect freedom. It is quite useless for Southern newspapers to suppress the facts. Admitting that a majority of the best citizens of Monroe County are opposed to these bull-dozing practices, yet it seems they are powerless to prevent them. The Southern press may ignore the perpetration of these crimes against free suffrage, but the truth is widely and universally known, nevertheless. The best immigration society for Monroe County will be a society for the extinction of its bull-dozers. After the extinction of these pests of the South, if it shall then appear in Monroe County that an American citizen can profess any political belief that he chooses to profess, without a sacrifice of his material interests, and vote for any candidate he pleases to vote for, and have his vote honestly counted, without being considered an enemy of the South, then the delicious climate and fertile soil of Monroe County, Ark., will not need the aid of an immigrant society to induce thousands to seek homes within its borders."

LABOR IN THE FAR SOUTH

HOW COLORED WORKMEN ARE DEFRAUDED.

FACTS AND FIGURES PLAINLY STATED—SYSTEMS DEVISED TO MAKE CHEATING SAFE AND EASY—INTEREST AT EIGHTEEN PER CENT.—A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY AND WHAT THE RESULT MAY BE.

It has from time to time been fully proved in these columns that the colored men of the South were not regarded as equals before the law; that they were not permitted freely to exercise the rights of suffrage conferred upon them by the national Constitution, and that the Democratic State and local Governments gave them next to no opportunity of educating their children. But these are not the only wrongs of which the freedmen have to complain. From a number of facts which I obtained during a recent visit to the Gulf States—facts which will not be successfully disputed—it is evident that in every material relation the negroes are cheated and taken advantage of by the whites. From year's end to year's end they have been made to work for the profit of the land-owners, and each year they have found themselves growing poorer and poorer. Of course, there are isolated exceptions to this general rule. Here and there may be found a black man who, by dint of hard work and close economy, coupled with circumstances of a peculiarly fortuitous character, has gathered together enough money to buy a small farm, and who has a few thousand dollars in good securities. But such cases are very rare, so rare, in fact, that when one of them is discovered the Southern newspapers have much more to say about it than they would about half a dozen murders. In the great majority of cases the negroes are living actually from hand to mouth. They and their families are kept alive very much as they were in the days of slavery. That they are in any of their material relations more independent than they were during those days there is very little evidence. Since the results of the war made them free all sorts of means have been resorted to by the whites, who had and have all the money, to keep them from bettering their financial condition, and thereby placing themselves in a position to make more favorable terms with their former owners. One of the earliest of these devices was known as "the share system." Under its provisions the white capitalists supplied the land, provisions, seeds, and implements, the negroes, with their wives and children, gave their labor, and it was understood that at the end of the year the profits of the crops which were obtained should be divided between all those engaged in raising them. When the time for a division came, however, it was almost invariably found that all the money which had been made was by one means or another placed in the pockets of the land-owners, while the black laborers were declared to be in debt for extra supplies, to provide for which they were coolly required to give a lien on the share of the next year's crop which was supposed to be theirs. For a time this pretty little scheme worked admirably and to the very great advantage of the capitalists. But by degrees the negroes began to see that they were being systematically cheated out of their hard earnings, that, indeed, for all practical purposes, they might just as well be slaves as freemen. Knowing this, they ceased to take any interest in their work under "the share system" which never brought any "share" to them. They neglected the fields, and after a time convinced the land-owners that some new and less transparent means of defrauding them would have to be devised. To a very great extent the latter have succeeded.

In the far South, but particularly in Mississippi, the "share system" has now given place to what is known as the "lease system" and the "hire system." Under both of them the whites continue to get very much the best of the bargains which are made with the colored men. For instance, under the so-called hire plan the land-owner usually contracts to pay an able-bodied and experienced farm-hand who is aided by a wife and perhaps by children, $16 a month, or a total of $192 a year. It is also understood that the negro is to be supplied with a "furnish," which consists of certain stipulated quantities of meal, pork, sugar, and coffee, and which is to be given at certain stated periods in the year. This "furnish" costs the capitalist $85. One mule and the farming implements necessary for the use of the negro, the ownership of which rests with the land proprietor, costs him about $200. The wear and tear of mule and implements, at a very liberal estimate, is $50 a year. These are the usual expenses which have to be borne by the land-owner under the "hire plan." It will be seen that they foot up a total of $327 a year; but, to be on the safe side, and to include a liberal sum on account of interest on the capital invested by the owner, let it be assumed that the total expense to him is $400 a year. On the other hand, what are his profits from the negro, the mule, the implements, and the land upon which he is supposed to expend this sum? It is always expected that the negro and mule will cultivate during the year 12 acres of ground. It is usual in Mississippi to plant nine acres of this in cotton and three in corn. In a reasonably good year nine acres of the rich bottom lands of the Mississippi, to which the figures given are applied, yield 12 bales, weighing 500 pounds each. At 10 cents a pound, the total derived from the sale of this product would be $600. From the corn land 60 bushels are usually expected from the acre. From three acres the yield at this rate would, of course, be 180 bushels, which, if sold at the average price of 70 cents a bushel, would bring $126. From these figures it will readily be seen that the total yield in money from the 12 acres would be $726. If the $400 which was allowed for expenses be deducted from this sum, it will be found that the land-owner has realized from his 12 acres the handsome profit of $326. And the majority of them are not content with these returns. By every conceivable trick, by extortionate charges for extra provisions which they may or may not have supplied to the negroes, they continue to evade payment of a large portion of the wages which it was agreed should be given to the laborer and the blacks in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred at the end of the year find themselves precisely where they commenced—that is to say, penniless and entirely dependent upon the white land-owner for the food which keeps them from starvation and the miserable cabin which gives them but scant protection from the elements.

Still, bad as it is, many of the negroes with whom I talked on the subject said that they preferred the hire to the lease system. On the surface there is no good reason why this should be so. The inquiring stranger is always told that the negroes can lease land at $3 an acre, or $36 a year, for 12 acres, which in many cases is true. It is also stated to those who make such inquiry that a negro can feed and clothe himself for $100 a year, get a mule for $110, farming tools for $50, a wagon for $75, and that all other expenses for himself and a small family could be covered for $100, or a total of $536 a year. On this basis his crop should yield him $190 clear profit the first year, and subsequently, when he need make no expenditures for mule or implements, such profit should be largely increased. But, unfortunately for the negro, the figures given are only superficial ones. Close inquiry reveals the fact that there is one set of prices for a black man in the far South and another set for the whites. It being always assumed that the negro buys on credit, he is obliged on an average to pay $160 for the mule which costs the white man $110, $110 for the wagon, $75 for the farming implements, and for meal, bacon, sugar, coffee, calico, and everything else in the same proportion. The plantation storekeepers who charge him these prices are, in nearly every instance, in partnership with the land-owners, and divide with them the profits. In addition to everything else, the negro debtor is charged by these all-powerful oppressors interest on all his purchases at the average rate of 18 per cent. To secure payment of their advances made on these outrageous terms the storekeepers in every case exact from the negroes a deed in trust on the mule and all implements furnished, and also on all growing crops which may be raised by their use. So, at the end of the year the unfortunate Mississippi "freedman" who has been bold enough to venture upon farming under the lease system is lucky if he escapes from his creditors with the clothes on his back. And for these wrongs there is next to no redress before the Democratic courts. In the great majority of the counties in Mississippi it is impossible to find record of a case in which a negro has successfully sued a white man. Their only escape from oppression seems to be in leaving their old homes and emigrating to other States. This they have already done to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. In all parts of Louisiana and Mississippi there is a growing complaint of a scarcity of labor. To such an extent is this true that the planters in the Teche country have been making earnest effort to get Chinese from Cuba to move their sugar crops, and at this moment the steam-boat men at New-Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis are not able to get men sufficient to handle their cargoes, and this is the case despite the fact that they are offering prices to this class of laborers which three years ago would have been looked upon as little short of fabulous. The land-owners and capitalists of the South should be warned in time. When it is too late they may be only too forcibly reminded of the fact that they killed the goose which for generations has laid their golden eggs.

H. C.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your dispatches from Atlanta have told you of the election of ex-Gov. Brown to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Georgia. He was appointed by Gov. Colquitt last May to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John B. Gordon, and the State of Georgia was stirred to its profoundest depths by this sudden resignation, and the very unaccountable appointment of Brown to fill the seat. It will be remembered that Gen. Gordon had been attacked openly by Brown in the papers in the Spring of 1877, and charged with a trade in the "counting in" of President Hayes, in complicity with Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews. Gordon's friends denied it, and then the correspondence stopped, with any amount of bad blood on both sides, judging from the tone of the published letters. There had been no settlement of the seeming difficulty, until one morning last May a dispatch was published all over the Union that, Gordon had resigned and Colquitt had filled the place with ex-Gov. Brown." The party friends of Colquitt and Gordon were all taken by surprise, and as the political record of Gov. Brown was particularly obnoxious to the honest Democrats in the State, the feeling became exceedingly bitter. Gordon exchanged his seat for an attorneyship on Gov. Brown's railroad, and Brown went into the Gubernatorial canvass to re-elect Colquitt with all his political and pecuniary strength. The bond of union between these parties appears now to be the convict lease of Georgia, which is as notorious as it is disgraceful to a sovereign State.

Gordon is a prominent lessee in one company, some of the State-house officers in another company, while J. E. Brown heads another, to whom is guaranteed "300 able-bodied long-term" slaves for 20 years, beginning in April, 1879. Colquitt at one time held shares in Gordon's company himself; whether he does still is not definitely known. The readers of THE TIMES will remember that Alston lost his life—was killed in the Capitol in Atlanta in March, 1879—in a difficulty which grew out of Gordon's ownership of these convicts. Alston, who was the Chairman of the Legislative Committee that brought in the report showing the barbarity and atrocity of these lessees, was shot in the presence of the principal keeper of the convicts and the State Treasurer, also a lessee, by Gordon's man of business, Edward Cox, who, by the way, is now serving out his time in Gov. Brown's camp as one of the 300 slaves. The convict ring got uneasy. The people of Georgia were indignant, and the issue was expected to be made squarely and fairly, whether these barbarities should longer disgrace the State, and the convict ring be broken down, or whether they should perpetuate their profits by continuing the lease, on which their large incomes depended. Gordon, it appears, felt unequal to the task, but Brown would undertake it, and the seat was exchanged in the Senate, that the steady income from this brutal system of slavery might be continued, Gordon acknowledging that he was to receive $15,000 per annum by way of salary as the attorney of the railroad.

The Gubernatorial canvass was managed by Gov. Brown, and resulted in victory for himself and Colquitt. The history of all elections in the South will explain this one also. With all the election machinery in their hands, with an immense sum of State money lying idle in certain interested banks, through which Gov. Brown transacts his financial business, placed there by authority of Gov. Colquitt, the result could be easily foreseen. Brown elected Colquitt and also Brown delegates to the Legislature at the same time. The election of United States Senator was the beginning and the end of it. The convict ring can now enjoy the profits of 1,200 slaves, for which they pay a nominal price, and by which they absolutely control the Empire State of the South, through the Governor and United States Senator. Joseph E. Brown has a very unsavory record as a Democrat, but his record as a Republican is odious. He is a political acrobat. He leaps from one party to another, calculating always upon his own pecuniary profit with certainty. As a Democratic State rights Governor in Georgia, he committed the first act of treason in the State, by seizing the United States Arsenal, at Augusta, before Georgia seceded.

He was a violent secessionist, and armed a number of troops with "Joe Brown pikes," and sent them to the seat of war to scare the great Yankee Nation. Until Jeff. Davis began to overshadow him, he was the war Governor of the South and the Confederacy. Then he began to cool off, and he set up an inside fracas that would have crumbled the whole affair if Grant had not whipped it out at Appomattox.

Brown went in poor and came out rich—no man knows his wealth or its origin. Georgia went in rich and came out poor, and nobody knows the channel by which her wealth was drained off; but speculation is rife and suspicions are plentiful. As soon as the war was over Gov. Brown became a violent Republican to avert confiscation. The first Legislature that met in Georgia in 1868 found him on hand as a candidate for United States Senator, but the Republicans were not willing to trust a recruit who was at that time pushing schemes through the Legislature to give him the convict lease and the railroad lease of the State. They did not elect him, but Gov. Bullock made him Chief-Justice of the Supreme Bench, which office he held until he saw the Democrats were about to get control of the State again, when, presto!—Joseph turned his coat and his politics at the same time. From that time he has been an ardent Democrat. As all renegades are zealots, he sneered at an Independent victory in 1874 as a "Radical triumph." His Democracy was oozing out at every pore when Gov. Tilden sent him to Florida to count out Hayes and to count in Tilden.

His pure patriotism denounced President Hayes as "the grandest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people. Entertaining these views I cannot recommend my friends to President Hayes for any position whatever, and I shall uniformly decline to do so. J. E. BROWN.

"ATLANTA, March 23, 1877."

With an audacity rivaling that of Satan himself he appears now upon the stage as the Simon Pure State Rights Democratic Senator from Georgia, sent there by immaculate Democratic votes.

"In a public speech in the City of Atlanta, in 1868, he incited the negroes to incendiarism, pointed to the dwellings of the whites with a torch. In 1880 he goes into the United States Senate by the aid of a party which "controlled" the votes of 80,000 colored men, to suppress the Republican Party in the Union.

He is now the leader and supporter of the party of Gen. Toombs, who in a speech at Cedar Town, Aug. 22, 1868, referred to him in these words:

"He has betrayed his natural and foster mother.

"More bitter far than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child.

"He is false to nature. What more can I say to commend this wretch to your detestation.

"He has fatigued public indignation; it is no longer equal to his crimes.

"Ignoble villain! Buoyant solely with corruption, he only rises as he rots!"

This degenerate Republican in the teeth of these denunciations meekly turned his coat and served out a probation of 12 years—doing the bidding of a Democratic oligarchy—aiding by voice and purse the organization which keeps Georgia and the South solid, while the decent Republicans in the State look with contempt and indignation upon the ignoble poltroon who would barter his birthright for money, his State for spoils, and his country for position.

He goes to Washington as the organ and mouth-piece of a party that he denounced in 1868 in these terms:

"I am a Republican. I expect to give Grant and Colfax a cordial support.

"I knew, Sir, that your party—the so-called Democracy in Georgia—has but one common tie that holds it together, and that is opposition to the reconstruction measures of Congress, and that tie will be a rope of sand as soon as Congress ceases to legislate on the question and to give the leaders of your party new causes of agitation and complaint which enable them to apply the party lash to hold the organization together. It is a heterogeneous mass of as antagonistic elements as ever banded together in one common cause. It is composed of original Whigs, Democrats, Know-nothings, secessionists, Union men, white men, mestizoes, and negroes. Your large majority in this State was obtained by unfairness, intimidation, and fraud."—*Public Documents, Fortieth Congress, Third Session.*

Here was a Democratic war Governor, secessionist, and known traitor to the United States Government. Now, as Republican Chief-Justice in the State, denouncing the Democracy! The mestizoes!

Granting his patriotism in this latter office, what do you think of the meanness of the act, as well as the corruptness of the motive, which will charge the Republican Party with fraud in giving Hayes his seat in the White House?

How Satan must have grinned with pride and satisfaction over his successful training!

In the year 1874 Gov. Brown published an open letter, in which these words occur: "It was a hard enough fate upon us for our conquerors to abolish slavery and wrest from us without a dollar of compensation the billions of dollars invested in that property, ['The lust of gold succeeds the lust of conquest!'] then to compel us to stand upon terms of legal equality with our former slaves and meet them as equals at the ballot-box. In my judgment there are but two contingencies which can avert the evil, one is the overwhelming defeat of the Republican Party this Fall. If this should fail, the only remaining hope is the veto power of the President."

Compare this letter with a published speech made in the city of Atlanta Aug. 19, 1868, to a large assembly of negroes: "The object of Democracy is to destroy negro suffrage in the South. When did you ever hear of four million freemen with the ballot in their hands surrendering it without bloodshed? If you let them alone, they will vote peaceably. If you don't, my white friends, you will provoke a state of things in which you will be the greatest sufferers. Your houses, your villages, and your towns are pledged to peace! There are thirty thousand white Republicans in Georgia. There are ninety thousand of you, my colored friends!"

Here is a man who ate his own words—kissed the foot of his enemy, and whined that he had to meet the negro as an equal at the ballot-box. Poor old bull-dozed Georgia! It was fitting that the elevation of this hybrid mongrel Senator should occur when national Democracy was defunct!

In your prosperity and power you took him up and gave him position! He led you into armed secession; he gloated over your downfall; he joined hands with your corrupt degenerate sons to plunder you of your railroad and the profits of your convict labor; and now, when your boasted Democracy has died of Tweedism, Kellyism, Barnumism, and Joe Brownism, you send this anomalous creature, this trading, acrobatic politician, to complete your ignominious degradation in the Senate of the United States! Character has gone out of politics. To restore its moral salt men must revolt at party discipline and demand higher standards of political duty. Political independence is the demand of the hour.

The people of Georgia are in bondage. It is a wheel within a wheel. The power has been gained and elections are controlled and public questions settled by individual pecuniary interests. The whole thing has become intolerable to the best intellects and the good sense of the people; but these evils not only grow and destroy our national glory, but our substance. Our inheritance must go to this devouring, rapacious horde, who fatten and flourish on our ever-increasing taxes.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1880.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH IN THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS—THE SOLID SOUTH TO BE KEPT SOLID.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

On being informed of his nomination for United States Senator at Montgomery, Ala., the Hon. J. L. Pugh was escorted to the Speaker's stand and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is difficult for me to realize that the result of your deliberations has made me your nominee for election to the Senate of the United States. You've no idea how happy it makes a man to be suddenly elevated from the position of a private citizen to that of Senator of the United States. Language is powerless to describe my feelings or give expression to my gratitude.

At no time, gentlemen, in our history have the duties and responsibilities of a Southern Senator been as important, difficult, and embarrassing; and when I consider these duties and responsibilities, I feel oppressed by the apprehension that I shall not be able to meet your expectations, or the requirements of the public service; but, gentlemen, I shall go into the Senate of the United States (with your permission) with the proud satisfaction that I feel that I am a representative man of the solid South—[loud cheers]—the glorious solid South; made solid, not for any purpose hostile to the rights, interests, or pursuits of the people of any other State or section, but made solid by the presence and pressure of an impending necessity for self-defense against organized, persistent, partisan, sectional purposes of the Republican Party, founded on distrust and hate of the white people of the South, to establish over them the foul domination of ignorance, venality, malignity, and corruption.

Gentlemen, we have just ascertained the result of one of the most important and remarkable struggles ever had between the two great parties for possession and control of the Federal Government. Never before has there been a struggle of the Democratic Party for the maintenance of constitutional Government that was supported by more ability, intelligence, and patriotism, and there is nothing in the result to discourage the friends of the great national principles of the Democratic Party. [Applause and cheers.] It is a conspicuous truth that we failed on account of fictitious and short-lived causes, and our defeat amounts to no condemnation of the great principles and purposes of the national Democracy.

Gentlemen, we've had our failures, we are accustomed to failures, to losses, to suffering and disappointment; but we ought to remember that, in the incomprehensible wisdom of God, these losses and sufferings and disappointments are, at last, the foundation of all human progress and Christian civilization.

Gentlemen, we ought to shake off the delusion that there is magic and healing and health and progress and prosperity in Federal office-holding and in Governmental aid and bounty legislation. Let us accept and act upon this lesson taught by the curse of Adam: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." The foundation of all health, progress, and prosperity is the labor, the energy of man. The foundation of all labor and energy is necessity. This inexorable, unavoidable, irrepressible necessity is the legitimate offspring of our failures, losses, sufferings, and disappointments. If it were in the power of man to devise ways and means of avoiding these failures, losses, sufferings, and disappointments, and of securing certainty in results, the machinery that moves the world would come to a dead-lock, and divine organism itself would become instantly deranged.

No, gentlemen. I hear some suggestions that we should abandon the Northern Democracy—that we should divide the solid South. Ah, gentlemen, it was never more important—there never was greater necessity for us to remain together as a united people. If we separate ourselves from the Northern Democracy we necessarily increase and intensify Northern sectionalism, and we will become the victims of sectionalism and centralism! Let us crystallize our solidity. Let us hold ourselves steadily and firmly upon the high, broad line of sectional pacification and harmonious union! Let us carry out in good faith, and to the best of our ability, by the exercise of delegated power, all the great national objects for which our confederated Republic was established, as recited in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States. But, gentlemen, remember, and let it be proclaimed to the world, that under no pains or penalties or punishments will we ever surrender the invaluable right of local self-government. [Prolonged cheers.] I shall, with your permission, go into the Senate of the United States and plant myself upon the Constitution with all its amendments and obligations. I shall fix my eye upon my rule of action as the Christian fixes his eye upon the holy cross. To thine own State and people be true, and, as the day follows the night, thou canst not then be false to any other State or section.

DR. PEABODY ON THE MATHEMATICIAN.

The Harvard *Register* for November publishes in full the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, in memory of the late Prof. Benjamin Peirce, at Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 12. In the course of this address Dr. Peabody said: "Among the various forms of his activity, emphatic mention should be made of his several courses of lectures open to a larger public here and in Boston. These have been unique, and I doubt whether there has been any living man who could have approached him in the union of close scientific reasoning, bold and universe-sweeping speculation, poetic fancy, vivid ideality, and profound religious faith and reverence. In these lectures he has shown, as he always felt with adoring awe, that the mathematician enters as none else can into the intimate thought of God, sees things precisely as they are seen by the Infinite Mind, holds the scale and compasses with which the Eternal Wisdom built the earth and meted out the heavens. Indeed, this consciousness has pervaded his whole scientific life. It was active in his early youth, as his coevals well remember; it has gathered strength with his years; it struck the ever-recurring key-note in his latest public utterances. He was a devout, God-fearing man—a Christian, in the whole aim, tenor, and habit of his life. This, from early, I might almost say native, feeling, and equally from faithful inquiry and established conviction. He was conversant with the phases of scientific infidelity, and by no means unfamiliar with the historic ground of skepticism. Nor can I regard it as without profound significance, that a mind second to none in keen intuition, in æsthetic sensibility, in imaginative fervor, and in the capacity of close and cogent reasoning, maintained through life an unshaken belief and trust in the power, providence, and love of God, as beheld in His works, and as incarnate in our Lord and Saviour."

NEW COTTON MILLS AT AUBURN.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 22.

We learn from President Bolster that a hydraulic surveyor has been engaged to come to Auburn this week or next and make surveys for a new cotton mill on the Little Androscoggin River, about half a mile above the site of the Barker mill. A new corporation is to be formed, outside of the Little Androscoggin Water Power Company, to rent power from the latter corporation. A wealthy capitalist outside of the State offers to take a large share of the stock of the proposed new corporation, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in placing the rest of the stock in Maine hands. From partial measurements made by President Bolster and Treasurer Pulsifer, it is thought there is spare power enough to warrant building a mill of at least 20,000 spindles on this site. The Directors of the Little Androscoggin Water-Power Company, at their next meeting, will discuss the question, how much power they care to rent, and meanwhile thorough measurements will be made. This enterprise does not conflict with the plan of the company to build another mill of about 25,000 spindles, in connection with the Barker mill, at an early day.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO SURGEONS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Nov. 22.

The case of John Neimyr, the boy, 14 years old, who was injured Friday by falling on a nail, promises to turn out one of the remarkable cases in the history of surgery. The nail entered the temple and passed through the skull into the brain, which oozed out through the aperture as soon as the metal was withdrawn. Since then there has been an intermittent discharge of brain matter and clotted blood, which required constant attention by the lad's nurses. Dr. D. W. McCarthy, who is attending the patient, states that, although the case is a most wonderful one, there seems to be a reasonable hope of recovery. He has treated the case by means of local applications and counter-irritants, to keep the wound open and prevent inflammation and congestion. Yesterday the boy was bright and cheerful, and asked several times for soda water, which he seemed to crave.

IN HONOR OF SARAH BERNHARDT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—Preparations are being made here by French Canadians for a grand reception in honor of Sarah Bernhardt.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR KING.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BUREAU—VALUABLE WORK ALREADY DONE—THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE INFORMATION REGARDING MINERAL DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Clarence King, Director of the Geological Survey, in his first annual report outlines the organization, the numerous fields of work, and the present plans of this newly established bureau, embodies the preliminary reports of the various staff officers engaged in active operations, and foreshadows the completion during the coming Winter of no less than 12 volumes of practical and general geology, as the results of the work already accomplished during the one and a half field seasons which have elapsed since Congress provided for the organization of the Survey. The Director submits a very interesting argument, designed to show the importance to the country of continuing the work which has thus been successfully begun. He remarks that prior to the enactment of the law under which this bureau was organized, and at irregular intervals since the early years of this century, the national Government had made various attempts to acquire and diffuse information on the geological structure and mineral resources of the United States. In 1867 the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel was authorized, and the Hayden and Powell surveys were ordered, and since 1867 the Government work has not only been equal to the best work of the same nature prosecuted by several of the wealthier States, but has, in some important branches, taken the lead. But there remained one more step necessary to give the highest efficiency and most harmonious balance to the national geological work. It was the discontinuance of several geological surveys under personal leadership, and the foundation of a permanent bureau charged with the investigation and elucidation of the geological structure and mineral resources and productions of the United States.

The features of the act of 1879, by which these objects were accomplished are then described, and after calling attention to the doubt that has been raised as to whether the phrase "National domain" in this law meant the lands actually owned by the Nation or the total area within its outer boundaries, Director King reports that with the small appropriation given to begin the vast work of his bureau, he has considered it best to confine the operations to the region of "the public land," concerning which there could be no question as to his legal authority. He has divided the region west of the one hundred and first meridian into four geological districts, and placed a trained corps of scientists in each of them. They are designated as the divisions of "the Rocky Mountains," "the Colorado Cañon," "the Great Basin," and "the Pacific." The first embraces Colorado, New-Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, and a small part of Dakota, the whole great chain of the Rocky Mountains, from the Mexican to the British boundary being a geological unit; and the same system of coal fields, the same types of economical mineral deposits—gold, silver, and iron ore bodies—extending from one end to the other of this vast mountain district. The second division consists mainly of the plateau and cañon country drained by the Colorado River. The third embraces the desert Plains and mountain ranges, rich in silver ores, &c., between the Rocky Mountains and the Colorado plateau on the east, and the Sierra Nevada and other Pacific coast ranges on the west; and the division of the Pacific includes the remainder of the country westward to the ocean. The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution explicitly extending the field of operations of the geological survey over the whole United States, and, in advance of the action of the Senate, Director King outlines four divisions, into which he proposes to district all that part of the United States, which lies east of the one hundred and second meridian. His plan is to make two divisions of the Great Appalachian system of mountains—one embracing Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the New-England States; the other embracing West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The basin of the Mississippi, although one field and one geological problem, would, on account of its enormous size, be divided into two districts, separated by the Ohio River east of the Mississippi, and the thirty-ninth parallel west of the Mississippi.

Mr. King says in regard to the general scheme of work: "By placing each division under the charge of a geologist whose personal experience and acquirements fit him to undertake the investigation of the chief problems of that division, and assigning to him a competent corps of assistants, a far better result will be obtained than by any plan of expeditionary operations with parties moving from division to division. It is intended, on the contrary, to strictly confine each corps to its own division, and to keep it permanently at work there, except in case of certain technical economical investigations. In this respect the organization resembles that of the Army and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Among the great numbers of mining districts which merit rigid investigation, I have chosen three, which, more than others, seemed to offer harvests of technical information, of which the mining population stands in immediate need. Leadville, the extraordinary district in Middle Colorado, Eureka, Nev., which for 10 years has been the most productive silver-lead district in America, and the incomparable Comstock Lode, are chosen as the first three districts to be illustrated by special monographs."

Further on the Director remarks that, although foremost among all nations in the production of the precious metals, ranking first in resources of petroleum, coal, and iron, and abundantly endowed with nearly every mineral substance demanded by the civilized arts and sciences, the United States has conspicuously failed to gather and publish systematic statistical knowledge of the yearly mineral productions. He adds: "It is estimated that the mere raw products of the mineral industries do not fall far short of $400,000,000 annually, and it requires no gift of extraordinary foresight to reach the conclusion that a few years will bring the yield to $1,000,000,000. Until Congress extends the field of the geological survey over the region east of the one-hundredth meridian, this bureau will confine its own operations in the Department of Mineral Statistics to the industries of the far West."

In his argument for the permanent continuance and wide extension of the work of the geological survey, Mr. King says: "In the history of the United States—whatever may be the political or social result of this century—whatever may be the final adjustment of the machinery of national Government—upon one great field of American activity the pride of to-day and the judgment of the future will agree. That field is the development of our material resources. * * * The modern method of distributing population by means of that network of railroads which is rapidly threading the last remaining wilderness, greatly accelerates the progress of the industries. There are no longer blanks on our maps marked 'unexplored,' nor are there untrodden fields for the pathfinder. The epoch of the pioneer is practically passed. As a direct result of the size of the country the Government and people have long been uninformed as to our primary industries, those, I mean, which yield the raw materials—mineral, vegetable, and animal."

By way of example, and to show that it is hopeless to look to any other source than the Government for this service, Mr. King selects iron, and after discussing the results reached by the Iron and Steel Association, and the similar contributions made by individual States to our knowledge of American iron, he says: "I apprehend no economist, legislator, iron-master, or mine-owner would for a moment hesitate to admit that the sum total of information now available on the subject is utterly insufficient for the most intelligent and profitable pursuit of the industry. The very foundation facts as to the exact chemical nature, geological occurrence, and geographical location of available iron bodies are unknown. In the roughest and most general way, perhaps, they are known, but in detail and with the exactness required by modern metallurgy and modern economy they are not. The adaptability of iron ores for the increasing number of delicate processes designed to produce special products to meet particular mechanical needs depends on the presence or absence of minute quantities of accessory elements in the ore. To-day we are ignorant of the presence or quantity of these minute but controlling factors of chemical composition, except in ores of the important and actually operated mines. As to the great bulk of the ore deposits our knowledge is a blank."

In conclusion, Director King proceeds briefly to discuss what he regards as the only two remaining questions to be considered in regard to the future of the bureau. These are: "Has the Federal Government the constitutional authority to make a geological survey over the States?" and "Can this nation afford the money to maintain such a survey?" He answers the first by a reference to the constitutional provision for the regulation of commerce which, he contends, carries with it the correlative right to gain a knowledge of the products upon which commerce is based. In regard to the second question, he says an appropriation of $500,000 a year will be sufficient to carry on all the work that is desirable over the whole United States, and submits that so small an appropriation as this would not be an excessive contribution toward the development of so vast a field of American enterprise.

TOO LATE TO STOP THE WEDDING.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A benign-looking old gentleman, whom most people would call over 60, with a rosebud in his button-hole, leading a blushing young lady apparently just out of her teens, in a new silk dress, made a profound bow before Clerk of Courts Laughton, the other day, in City Building, and both expressed a joint desire to be made one. He gave his age as 50 and her age as 20. They had been duly published, and were duly joined in matrimony. In about 15 minutes in came two excited women and demanded to know if the ceremony had taken place. They were very indignant; said they should employ counsel and "upset the whole thing;" declared the old gentleman was over 70 years of age, and the girl under 17 and under guardianship. Mr. Laughton calmly told them they were 15 minutes too late. He afterward learned that it was a jealous sister of the bride, whom the old gentleman with the rosebud had forsaken for youth and beauty, who caused the trouble.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—THE LEGION OF HONOR.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MEFISTOFELE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
ASSOCIATION HALL—READINGS.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—LAWN-TENNIS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—SPHYNX.
DALY'S THEATRE—NEEDLES AND PINS.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—RIP VAN WINKLE.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—REVELS.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—VIRGINIUS.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT-HALL—CONCERT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—SHARPS AND FLATS.
STEINWAY HALL—AT 2—ELIJAH (ORATORIO.)
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' NOMINEE.
THE AQUARIUM—LEGERDEMAIN.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DANIEL ROCHAT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GUV'NOR.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by stationary or lower, barometer, falling, followed by stationary or higher, temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain.

There is official information that two treaties have been concluded at Pekin by the Chinese Government and the United States Commissioners, one of them relating to commerce between the two countries of China and the United States, and the other relating exclusively to immigration. This latter treaty is the more important of the two, as it is designed to remove from the field of politics "the Chinese question," which has so long vexed the people of the Pacific States. Obviously, it cannot be expected that a treaty of this character should be transmitted from Pekin to Washington by telegraph, and the summary which is said to have been made of it does not convey a very clear idea of the scope of this new basis of international agreement. Nevertheless, we have every reason to believe that the treaty will prove eminently satisfactory to our people. It has always been urged that the Chinese evil might be cured if only the Chinese Government were properly approached concerning the matter. This never has been done until now, and the fact that the three American Commissioners have agreed to accept any treaty is presumptive evidence that they are satisfied with the new convention, and that it will not be thought necessary by political managers hereafter to attempt to carry a Presidential election by a bold forgery intended to influence persons opposed to Chinese cheap labor.

The fact that English consols are quoted above par for the first time in about thirty years is not entirely due to the opportunity offered for small investors to purchase these securities through the agency of the Post Office. There seems to be a deliberate intention to make a forced conversion of the 3 per cents into bonds bearing interest at 2½ per cent. Considering that at the best of times money invested in English land does not yield more than the last-named rate, and taking into account all the influences which are tending to reduce the income of capital invested in the soil, there is no apparent difficulty in carrying out the proposed conversion of the British national debt. Of course, the circumstances which favor such a plan are abnormal, and can hardly be of long duration, but they present one more argument for immediate action on the part of Congress to provide for the refunding of the debt of the United States. The enormous amount of capital now available for safe investment at a low rate of interest serves to explain the existence of many perplexing features in the stock speculation of European as well as American Exchanges, and whatever may be the ultimate destination of that fund, its existence can be utilized by any prudent Government which is ready to market securities fitted for permanent investment.

Our correspondent in Virginia City furnishes a very graphic and interesting account of the reasons for the political change in Nevada, and of the man who will as Senator from the State be the most important result of the election as he has been the most potential factor in its preliminaries. The Republican Party certainly loses very little either in reputation or voting power in the United States Senate by the defeat of Mr. SHARON; it is an open question whether the Democratic Party will gain much by the election of Col. FAIR. Our correspondent is more decidedly impressed with the personal ability and shrewdness of the probable successor of Mr. SHARON than with the tenacity of his partisan affiliations. Assuming that Senator FAIR will "vote right every time," it is plain that the country at large may be congratulated on the fallacity of Nevada's latest choice, however much the caucus managers of the Democratic Party may have cause to be disgusted with it.

Controller KNOX, in his annual report, returns once more to the subject of relieving the banking associations of the country from the enormous burden of taxation which has been resting upon them for years. He recommends that the Federal tax on capital and deposits and the two-cent-stamp tax on checks be repealed. The excuse for imposing these originally, like that for many other oppressive features of our national system of taxation, was that the resulting revenue was needed by the Government. The Controller shows that this excuse is no longer valid, and the time for relief has come. He alludes also to the subject of State taxation of bank shares, which in many States has been not only burdensome but unjust, and in violation of the provision of the Federal statutes intended to prevent discrimination in the case of capital invested in this way. The decision of the Supreme Court putting an end to this discrimination does not altogether relieve the subject from difficulty, and Mr. KNOX recommends an amendment of the Revised Statutes fixing a maximum rate of taxation for bank shares, and prohibiting discrimination in valuation. This is, perhaps, the simplest and most direct way of dealing with the question, and the surest for relieving the banks. The States would still be left free to discriminate in favor of institutions chartered under their own laws, but the interests of their own people would forbid this.

Mr. CLARENCE KING, the accomplished chief of the National Bureau of Geological Survey, presents in his first annual report a summary of surveying operations which will gratify those who have been exasperated before now by the discursive manner with which these important enterprises have been conducted. Instead of four or five "personally conducted" surveying expeditions, independent of each other, and liable to clash, there is one intelligent directing force at the head of affairs, under which all expeditions are organized, equipped, and moved. The "national domain," as we are accustomed to call that part of the territory of the Republic which is not included within State lines, has been divided into several fields, and to these a comprehensive and harmonious system of survey has been applied. Frugal citizens will learn with dismay that it is also proposed to include all the States in the field of operations to be traversed by the United States surveying expeditions. The House of Representatives has already sanctioned this extension of the original plan, and it is hoped that the Senate will indorse the action of the House. This ambitious scheme, however, should be fully discussed before Congress commits itself to a policy which involves so much outlay, and so radical a departure from all existing methods.

PARTY CHANGES IN NEW-YORK.

The tables which we print this morning with reference to the vote of the State of New-York at the recent election will be found instructive and valuable. They are four in number. The first shows the vote *cast for each one of the five Electoral tickets* in the field. By this it will be seen that the two great parties, the Republican and the Democratic, cast within a very small fraction of the entire vote. Out of 1,104,020 votes, only 13,378 were given for the Electors of the National or Greenback Party, 1,517 for those of the Prohibition Party, and 75 for those of that curious political phenomenon, the Anti-Masonic Party—13,965 in all, or a little less than one and three-tenths per cent. of the whole vote. Had all these votes been given to the unsuccessful one of the chief parties, it would not have changed the result. The canvass may, therefore, be regarded as a contest between Democracy and Republicanism. The side issues introduced, though not without interest and even importance in themselves, may be overlooked.

The second table, based on this view of the case, gives the vote for the Electors of the Republican and Democratic Parties by counties, the total vote of these two parties in each county, and the number of legal voters in each county according to the census of 1875. By this it will be found that in only 14 counties does the vote of this year exceed the number of legal voters five years since, and in none of those by more than a few hundreds. After allowing for the votes other than Republican and Democratic, there were still 87,449 less votes cast this year than there were legal voters in 1875. This disposes at once of the charge of excessive voting so hastily brought by one of the sub-committees of the Democratic State Committee. Comparing the census of 1875 with the figures drawn from the advance announcements of the census of this year, it is seen that the population of the State has increased by 18 per cent. in five years, or at the rate of nearly 10½ per cent. in four years. The increase in the vote has, however, been only 8.73 per cent., or noticeably less than that in the population, which confirms the inference above drawn.

The two remaining tables give the vote for HAYES and GARFIELD and that for TILDEN and HANCOCK in each county, with the gain or loss of each party. By this it will be noticed that the gain of the Republicans has been 66,337, or 13.6 per cent. of the vote of 1876, while that of the Democrats has been only 12,669, or 2.4 per cent. Although the Democrats gave, in all, 534,511 votes, or 49.04 per cent. of the vote of the two parties, they had majorities in only 13 of the 60 counties in the State, and they made gains, mostly small, in only 26 counties. These 13 counties show so strikingly where the Democratic strength lies that we take them from the table and subjoin them:

Counties.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Total.
Albany	16,564	19,694	36,158
Chemung	4,636	4,806	9,442
Greene	3,879	4,405	8,286
Kings	51,751	61,062	112,813
New-York	81,730	123,015	204,745
Otsego	7,156	7,184	14,340
Queens	8,151	10,398	18,549
Richmond	3,391	4,815	8,106
Rockland	2,688	3,415	6,103
Schoharie	2,648	5,260	8,908
Seneca	3,284	3,906	7,190
Sullivan	3,380	3,718	7,098
Westchester	11,367	11,838	23,205
	201,594	263,356	464,947
Remaining 47 counties	353,950	271,158	625,108
Total	555,544	534,511	1,090,055

Here we have Democratic majorities amounting to 61,759, and Republican majorities of 82,799, leaving a net Republican majority, in this State, of 21,033. But, of the Democratic majorities 50,596, or nearly 82 per cent., was from New-York and Kings, which also cast 184,077 Democratic votes, or 34.4 per cent. of the party vote in the State. Only in Albany, Schoharie, Queens, and Richmond outside of the two great cities did the Democratic majority exceed 1,000. In the remaining seven counties the balance was so nearly even that they cannot any longer be regarded as securely Democratic.

The course of the changes which have taken place during the last four years in the political opinion of the State is seen somewhat more clearly if we take a defined section of the State, the ten river counties, for instance, lying on either side of the Hudson, from the head of navigation to the City of New-York. Four years since these counties cast a vote of 168,421, and gave a Democratic majority of 8,601. This year they gave a total vote of 175,986, and the Democratic majority was reduced to 164. The Democratic loss on their total vote was 461, *i. e.*, the party may be said to have barely held its own. The Republican gain was 7,976, or almost exactly 10 per cent., a gain less by about one-fourth than the average throughout the State, but a very noticeable one when we consider the diverse character of the population included in the district selected. Four years ago the Democrats had majorities in all but two of these counties, the exceptions being Dutchess and Putnam. This year the Republicans have carried all the counties except Albany, Greene, and Westchester, and in the last have reduced a majority of 2,500 to less than 500.

This district includes the cities of Troy, Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Peekskill, and thus embraces a considerable representation of manufacturing and trading as well as of agricultural interests. It fairly reflects the general sentiment of the State, and is extremely encouraging to the Republican Party. From the details to which we have called attention, and from the facts recited in the general summary attached to the tables, our readers will readily draw the conclusion that the growth of the Republican Party has been healthful and solid. It has come very largely from among the young men who cast their first Presidential vote this year. It has also gained from the conservative, unpartisan class in every walk of life, who have seen that it is the party of honesty in finance, of loyalty to the Union, and of national progress.

A TRIAL OF POLITICAL VIRTUE.

The Republicans of Maine are in a fair way to have their political virtue sorely tried. Last year, as all observers of political events will remember, the Democratic Governor of the State, assisted by his Council, counted in a Fusion majority of members of the Legislature, in order to control the election of Governor, an election by the people having failed. This was the more readily accomplished, on the face of the returns, because of the slovenliness with which the election returns were made. The Governor and Council availed themselves of minute errors in the documents, for the purpose of throwing out returns enough to invalidate the election of the Republican majority. By scanning the returns with more than microscopic narrowness, they discovered "fatal defects" in so many of the vouchers that they reduced the Republican majority to a minority. Even the most strenuous of critics will admit that the case as presented by GARCELON and his coadjutors rested only on small technical errors. The failure to cross a *t*, or to dot an *i*, was esteemed a fatal defect. A man was not considered elected unless the minutest detail of the election machinery was observed. The law was not supposed to be able to correct the smallest clerical error, even though the intent of the voter, and the meaning of the return, was clear and apparent.

This year the tables are turned. Many persons voted for PLAISTED, the Fusion candidate for Governor, without knowing how to write or print his name. If we apply to the returns, so far as their contents are made known, the doctrine which the Democrats insisted, last year, should be applied to the Republican members of the Legislature, Gov. DAVIS, Republican, would be re-elected by a clear majority. If we concede to PLAISTED all the votes returned for names similar to his, he would have a plurality of 174 votes. There are errors in the ballots, and in the returns, in the spelling of the name of the Republican candidate, but the application of the rule quoted so often by the Democrats last year would take so many votes from PLAISTED that DAVIS would be elected. The decision of the Supreme Court, overwhelmed at the time with Democratic derision, was to the effect that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, must not be subverted by the ignorance, or carelessness, of election officers, or by the creeping in of obvious clerical errors. If, for example, one Moses P. Bragdon were running for office in a certain district, and the returns should show that a number of ballots were cast for Moses B. Bragdon, these latter, under the decision of the court, should be counted for the only candidate whose name was obviously intended to be written or printed on the ballot. This, the Democrats thought, was highly absurd. They insisted upon the letter of the law.

The duty of counting the votes for Governor devolves upon the Legislature, not upon any canvassing board. The burning question in Maine at this time is: Can the Legislature count for one person votes returned for a variety of names? But there is another question which is not only important as affecting the people of Maine, but as forming a precedent for observance in other States. Heretofore, under the Constitution of Maine, it has been necessary that a majority of all the votes cast should be necessary to an election. This year, the people voted to amend the Constitution so that a plurality should elect. This amendment was voted on at the same election at which candidates for Governor were voted for. If all the votes obviously intended for PLAISTED are counted for him, he will only have a plurality of 174. Does the constitutional amendment requiring only a plurality of all the votes cast, which was adopted in September, apply to the candidate who received a plurality at that election? This is a question which vexes the politicians of Maine. If PLAISTED was not elected under the constitutional amendment adopted when an apparent plurality of votes was cast for him, the newly elected Legislature must choose a Governor. And that Legislature has a Republican majority in both branches.

To complicate the situation still further, the office of the Governor of Maine becomes vacant upon the assembling of the Legislature. While the Legislature may be discussing their right to count for a candidate all the ballots cast for names resembling his, or the application of the new amendment of the Constitution to his case, there will be an interregnum in the tenancy of the Gubernatorial office. As the Republicans are in a majority in the Legislature, (which sits as a species of returning board,) it will be in their power to declare that ballots cast for H. N. PLAISTED shall not be counted for H. M. PLAISTED, even though an opinion of the Supreme Court may have been adverse to this view. It is also in the power of the Republican majority to declare that the constitutional amendment requiring only a plurality of votes to elect does not apply to candidates voted for this year, even though this may be in the face of the generally expressed Republican opinion that the amendment would apply to the Gubernatorial candidates of 1880. That it will require an exercise of virtue almost Spartan to determine these questions in favor of PLAISTED and the Fusion crew must be admitted. The Maine Republicans have the power to make a Republican Governor. To do this they have only to forsake their own ground and take that which the Democrats have heretofore occupied. The logic of the Republican case, as heretofore presented, must elect Mr. PLAISTED.

TREATMENT OF ALIEN RACES.

The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in his Thanksgiving Day sermon, took a rather gloomy view of the political morality of the Nation, and raised the question whether we are advancing in population and wealth and at the same time losing our faith in "great ideas and principles," or, at least, our fidelity to them. The occasion for the somewhat disparaging view of the national character which he took was to be found in our treatment of races other than our own which have been brought in contact with us on American soil. He referred to the prevailing apathy of the people in regard to the treatment of the colored freedmen in the South, and the disposition to leave them to work out their own salvation amid adverse surroundings, and the discreditable condition of the public mind in relation to the Chinese and Indian questions. Admitting that the prevalent sentiment in regard to these subjects might be only what was to be expected, he thought it showed that human nature was the same in republics and monarchies, and the question for us to consider was whether America had seen its "sublime and heroic days." We do not know why it should be supposed that human nature is essentially changed by the form of government under which it exists. Everywhere and in all times alien races, especially if they were weak, have been treated with intolerance and injustice, and the time seems not yet to have come even in our enlightened Republic when the public mind is so imbued with a sense of right as to secure for them that fair consideration which is demanded by the principles of a broad humanity.

But we see no reason for the belief that public sentiment is growing worse in this respect. On the contrary it seems to us that there are hopeful signs of progress. When were the "sublime and heroic days" that saw a more righteous treatment of the "inferior races" than now? Was it when millions of Africans were held in slavery, and the whole administration of the Government was directed to the protection of the "peculiar institution?" Men now living well remember the time when to be an Abolitionist in the freest State of the North subjected men and women to opprobrium and abuse. Slavery was destroyed, not by the noble and heroic sentiment of the people in favor of freedom and justice, but by the folly of the slave-owners; first, in insisting upon extending their power over free territory, and then in attempting to sunder the Union of States. In the struggle which they brought upon themselves slavery was destroyed. Now even the South admits that it was a curse and a wrong, while the sentiment of the proscribed Abolitionist has become universal in the North. This surely is progress. The freedmen were elevated to citizenship, not only for their own protection, but as a guard against the immediate restoration of rebels to the control of the States that attempted to leave the Union, and it was done at a time when the North absolutely controlled the legislation of the country, as it does not and cannot now. The reconstructed States had to be restored to representation and left in the hands of their own people. The wrongs and outrages by which the whites recovered their supremacy are familiar, and the status of the negro now is far from what it should be, but we see nothing like the apathy in regard to his condition that used to prevail in the days of slavery. The advance in twenty-five years has been amazing. Unfortunately what the best sentiment of the North can do for his relief is not much. It can work but indirectly, and his best hope is in the regeneration of sentiment in the South. That will be slow, but it is going on. A sudden transformation was not to be expected, but the change is surely in the right direction. Dr. BELLOWS may see cruel satire in the phrase, "left to fight it out for themselves," but he would find it difficult to devise a means of regenerating Southern sentiment, which is the thing to be done, by any force working elsewhere than among the Southern people.

Our Indian policy is a disgrace to the Nation, but when has it been better? Public sentiment is apathetic regarding the wrongs of red men a thousand miles away, but when was it keenly alive? Were the "sublime and heroic days" when they were ruthlessly slaughtered and driven into the wilderness by the early settlers? Our policy is still lacking in humanity and Christian piety, but it is an improvement over that of an avowed plan of extermination. Even here we have advanced and not gone back. Public sentiment in regard to dealing with the Indians has improved, and bids fair to enforce a more humane and enlightened treatment. The Chinese question is a new one, and it is treated with a vast deal of blind prejudice and foolish intolerance, but our study of the spirit of past times in this country does not lead us to believe that the Mongolians would ever have received a more friendly welcome than now. The mobs that would have persecuted them might have been more respectable than the "hoodlums" of San Francisco and Denver, but there would have been far less deprecation of their cruel treatment than there is to-day. It was not a characteristic of the old times, the "sublime and heroic days," to treat alien races with humanity and justice. They are treated better now than ever before. There is much yet to be done in improving public sentiment and applying "great ideas and principles" to the protection of the rights of man, regardless of race or color, but we are going forward and not back, and the hopeful views of Mr. BEECHER regarding the progress and influence of the enlightened people of this country are nearer the truth than the desponding ones of Dr. BELLOWS.

AFTER THE PASSION PLAY.

While there is no decent man calling himself a Christian who is not shocked at the proposal to produce the Passion Play in this City as a money-making speculation, there are undoubtedly many people who will be drawn by curiosity to witness the spectacle. To the Jew or the infidel there seems to be no reason why the sufferings of JESUS, whom they regard as a mere man, should not be illustrated on the stage, as well as the trials of MARIE ANTOINETTE, or the woes of the mythical Lear. We need not be surprised if a Jewish manager is unable to comprehend the feeling of the Christian community in regard to this matter, and if he feels that any attempt to prevent the representation of the Passion Play is an outrage on his rights. Though Christian people will stay away from the play, the manager calculates that he can draw large audiences from the other classes of the community and can thus make the play a source of profit. As it seems evident that he will persist in his purpose, it is a pity that he does not frankly avow that his motive in producing the play is solely to make money. Certain ill-advised persons concerned with him in the scheme are wasting their time and inviting public contempt by their efforts to show that they are really actuated by the highest Christian motives. They would have it believed that the Passion Play is really a great missionary work, designed to impress the careless public with a sense of the truth of the Gospel story, and to fan the fervor of believers. In short, it is to popularize the Gospel, and to convert the theatre temporarily into an improved Church. Cant of this kind is an unnecessary insult to Christian sentiment, and the defenders of the play gain nothing by it.

We are, then, to have the Passion Play. The peculiar audience which the manager expects to draw to his theatre will witness the agony of CHRIST as portrayed by the actor who will "assume that character." The institution of the Holy Communion will be represented with scrupulous fidelity in point of costumes and properties, and the awful scenes that accompanied the death of CHRIST—the earthquake and the darkness—will be reproduced by the resources of the mechanical department of the theatre. Undoubtedly, the play will be well mounted, and in this respect will compare favorably with the "Black Crook" and other famous spectacles. Whether any "encores" will be permitted the public is not informed, but it is very probable that the audience will demand to have the tableau of the Crucifixion repeated, and if the representative of CHRIST speaks his lines concerning JUDAS in the Last Supper scene with effect, he will be compelled to repeat them.

It is maintained that the Passion Play cannot be prohibited under the statute against blasphemy on the ground that in spite of the fact that it is to the last degree blasphemous in the estimation of every Christian, it is not technically an offense against the statute. If this is so, and if it is held to be an infringement of liberty to amend the statute so as to forbid any dramatization of the Saviour's life while on earth, we may look to see the Passion Play revived as frequently as any unscrupulous manager may think fit. There is no reason, however, why the introduction of CHRIST on the stage should be confined to a particular class of plays, modeled on the religious "Mysteries" of the devout but ignorant Middle Ages. Why should we not have an opera bouffe in which the Passion should be burlesqued as the "Belle Helene" burlesques the story of HOMER? Such an opera might be made very amusing to the class of people who will go to see Mr. ABBEY's Passion Play. JUDAS, as played by a clever French low comedian, might be made as funny as Calchas. The Apostle PETER could be transformed into a hectoring and blustering Achilles, and ST. JOHN, as a timid theological student, would elicit roars of laughter. Precisely in what way the part of CHRIST could be made comic, it needs the genius of a French librettist to perceive, but no one can doubt that Frenchmen fully equal to the task could be found. It would, of course, be necessary to introduce a little adultery into the play, but here again we could confidently trust the genius of the French librettist. Altogether, the comic Passion Play could be made immensely amusing to the patrons of the serious Passion Play, and the incongruity of a can-can introduced into the Last Supper scene would bring down the house.

After the resources of opera bouffe have been exhausted in this direction a company of negro minstrels might be induced to give us a colored farce based on the Passion Play, in which the twelve Disciples should be represented as plantation negroes, and the Roman soldiery be turned into Municipal policemen. Probably such a farce would draw well, and would do much toward popularizing the Gospel.

Is any one shocked at the idea of burlesquing the life and sufferings of CHRIST with the aid of opera bouffe actors and negro minstrels? But an opera bouffe Passion Play and a burnt-cork Passion Play would be not a particle more blasphemous than the serious Passion Play which is to be produced at one of our leading theatres. If the latter succeeds, and if the law cannot be properly invoked to forbid it, why should we object to other dramatizations of the Passion? If Mr. ABBEY's Passion Play is tolerated, we cannot affect to regard the handling of the same themes by opera singers and negro minstrels as intolerable. Let us then prepare ourselves for the comic Gospel according to MEILHAC and HALEVY and the negro farce which ought logically to be the successors of the Passion Play at Booth's Theatre.

The high contracting parties to the treaty of Berlin are not yet rid of the Dulcigno difficulty. DERVISCH Pasha has at last succeeded in gaining possession of that much disputed town, and has intimated to the Prince of Montenegro that it is entirely at his disposal. But the cautious potentate of the Black Mountain, fully impressed with his new-found importance as the representative of European concert on the Eastern question, declines to accept anything less than a formal cession made in the presence and with the assent of the representatives of the powers. Nothing better calculated to burlesque both the methods and the objects of European diplomacy could well be imagined than this interminable squabble about a petty sea-port on the Adriatic with virtually the whole of civilized Europe ranged on the one side, and a moribund and bankrupt oriental despotism tardily and unwillingly dealing with a rebellious vassal on the other. The cost of all the telegrams which have been sent over the world in regard to this ridiculous imbroglio would probably purchase the fee simple of the entire territory in dispute.

The long-sustained activity of Lord BEACONSFIELD's mind is shown once more in "Endymion," a novel reviewed elsewhere in these columns to-day. DISRAELI never became really an Englishman any more than did his father before him, but he took on the color of his surroundings. We may consider his flattery of rank a trick caught from the English, but it was always tempered by a truly Hebraic irreverence. This led him into satire, but satire of a very reserved and unbold kind; latterly, when success in life had mellowed him, this satirical vein became delicate; and in "Endymion" it becomes so genial as almost to vanish. He is more bent on paying compliments to those who were his friends in former years than scarifying old enemies. But he is always the same DISRAELI, cynical after a genial fashion, tenacious in his opposition to his natural enemies, the Catholics and the lower middle classes, claiming to fight for the highest ideas, and yet paying court to money and rank. His literary matter in "Endymion" is what may be termed a potent impotency, or a way of saying a simple thing with a certain impressiveness which readily gives the idea of power and depth without containing much of either. Vivian Grey may be called a study of an immoral intellect; Endymion that of a lover of social and political success. Both embody DISRAELI himself in different phases of his career. His worldliness, if not his love of material things, is shown most strikingly in the marriages he arranges in "Endymion," not excluding that which is plainly a sketch of his own. They are all in cold blood and for interested motives. Every successful Jew is in some sort a Nemesis upon the races that have oppressed his ancestors, but the English aristocrats must sometimes find their cup bitterer than usual when they are patronized by a man who met with such rebuffs in society and Parliament as did BEACONSFIELD. Certainly DISRAELI was never an overmastering intellect, or a leader who could be ranked among the greatest; his success was due in part to the fact that he was wronged, but much more to the tenacity with which he used worldly weapons against the world.

The late Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN was one of a very brilliant set of young men who half a century ago were members of the great Cambridge Law College of Trinity Hall. His particular friends at that epoch were the BULWER brothers, afterward, respectively, Lords LYTTON and DALLING, and the friendship formed at Cambridge with the former was prolonged into after years. COCKBURN was, from first to last, a man of fashion and of society, not a "mere lawyer," but holding in the social world, by reason of birth, family connections, and personal attractiveness, a position, which, taken with his great office, resembled that of his famous predecessor, Lord MANSFIELD. Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN never cared for a peerage—which, when the Whigs were in office, he unquestionably might have had again and again—for, in fact, he had nothing to gain by going up to the House of Lords. He was a childless man, so far as legitimate issue was concerned, and, therefore, could have had no inheritor of his title, and had he accepted a peerage he would have felt compelled to attend the legal sittings of the House of Lords, which would have made an unwelcome inroad on his time. The class of lawyers of which Sir ALEXANDER and Lord LYNDHURST were types—the brilliant, polished men of society, of rather easy-going morals, has been gradually dying out, until it is now well-nigh extinct. The newer type, at its best, is represented by such men as Lords SELBORNE, HATHERLEY, and COLERIDGE, but the bar, socially considered, has considerably deteriorated in recent years. A much larger number of barristers are now sons of provincial attorneys, and the proportion of college graduates has decidedly declined. Thus a circuit mess rarely now presents a gathering of men possessing the same capacities for good-fellowship and good talk which it did when the late Chief-Justice got his briefs. Chief-Justice COCKBURN leaves two illegitimate children, to whom he gave his name, and who became well known and liked in the fashionable world. One is an officer in the Life Guards, and the other, a daughter, married a relative of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. Sir ALEXANDER's immediate predecessor, Lord CAMPBELL, died as suddenly as he has done. He had always wished to die suddenly, and one morning, when he had reached 80, was found dead in bed—thus, even in death, having that fulfillment of his wishes, as he had to an extraordinary extent in life.

A case of some interest to fish-culturists has lately been decided by Judge RIEGEL. The matter in litigation was somewhat as follows: WILLIAM FANCHER had a fyke-net or fyke-nets set in the Seneca River, and the game constables destroyed the net. Their reasons for preventing FANCHER from fishing in the Seneca River with a fyke-net was based on section 23, chapter 584, Laws of 1879, which distinctly states that "no person shall kill or catch, or attempt to kill or catch, any fish, except minnows, bullheads, eels, suckers, or cat-fish in any of the fresh waters or canals of this State by any device except that of angling with a hook or line." Upon the nets being seized and destroyed, the plaintiff alleging that, although a great many other fish were caught in the nets, he made a habit of putting back all the fish other than minnows, bullheads, eels, and suckers, a Justice of the Peace gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $35, the value of the net. On an appeal Judge RIEGEL very properly reversed the former decision, and accordingly FANCHER loses his nets. The Judge's opinion is full of good common sense, and is at the same time quite amusing. As all nets, seines, weirs, traps, or other devices, forbidden by section 23, are declared contraband, any person finding the same in any place where they are forbidden, is authorized to destroy such contraband articles, and no action of damage shall lie against him for such destruction. Necessarily, then, the nets being in forbidden places, the constables had the right to destroy them. As to FANCHER's throwing away certain fish and keeping others, his Honor treated that part of the story exactly as it deserved. The law was not made with reference to the differences of moral character in those given to setting fyke-nets. A. might be a moral poacher, and B. an immoral poacher, and the distinction would be hard to understand. It would take a very moral fyke-net setter, should he be taking fish at night, to determine what were suckers or young shad or black bass. Perhaps, if the Legislature had known FANCHER personally, "it was barely possible it would have trusted him to do what he swears he did do." Judge RIEGEL added, with a great deal of humor, that "he never knew but one man whom he would have trusted under such circumstances, but he died 30 years ago, and all the women in the neighborhood declared they knew he wasn't long for this world—he was too good." In concluding his opinion, the Judge said: "It is against all probability that our legislators intended to expose the fish they assumed to protect to such dire peril, or the fishermen to such dire temptation." It is to be trusted that this case will be taken as a precedent throughout the whole State, and that fyke-nets, traps, and all other Chinese engines of destruction, which thwart the efforts of the State fish-culturists, will at once be done away with. Something more, which should be remembered, special acts passed by County Supervisors are really worth nothing, for Legislative State action overrides all of them.

The manufacture of oil, oil-cake, soap, &c., from cotton-seed is rapidly becoming a prominent industry in the South. The New-Orleans *Democrat* declares that it is already the largest industry in New-Orleans, where there are 6 mills, employing 1,585 persons, and producing $3,742,000 worth of commodities, or one-seventh of the value of the manufactured products of the city. Cotton-seed had no commercial value before the year 1855, because there existed no profitable or practicable process for extracting the oil. The first attempt to utilize the seed was made in 1834, in Natchez, but all who were engaged in the business were ruined. A better mill was set up in New-Orleans in 1852, and it turned out good oil and oil-cake; the possibility of profitable manufacture was shown by this enterprise, but it was a pecuniary failure. In 1855 the work was renewed, and with success, but the manufacture was interrupted by the war. When peace was restored the mills were reopened, and since that time the industry has progressed steadily. In 1866 there were 7 mills in the country, 3 of them being in New-Orleans; in 1870 the total number had become 26, and now there are 47 in all. The product of the industry in 1860 was $250,000 in Louisiana, $76,500 in New-York, $118,000 in Rhode Island, and $200,000 in Tennessee. In 1870 the whole product was worth $2,205,010, of which Providence, R. I., furnished $500,000, Memphis $360,000, and New-Orleans $382,500. Now there are 9 mills in Mississippi, 9 in Louisiana, 8 in Tennessee, 8 in Texas, 4 in Arkansas, 2 in Missouri, 3 in Alabama, and 1 in Georgia. These mills are capable of crushing 1,780 tons of seed per day. One of the New-Orleans mills was established in 1871, as a branch of the one in Rhode Island. The cotton-seed yields oil, oil-cake, meal, ashes, soap-stock, and fuel for use in the factories. In every pound of cotton lint as it comes from the boll there are about 3¼ pounds of seed; the last cotton crop, therefore, yielded 8,000,000,000 pounds of seed, from which more than 180,000,000 gallons of oil could be made, for each ton of seed yields from 31 to 35 gallons of oil. About one-tenth of the crop of seed, or 410,000 tons, is now crushed in the mills, the supply having always been less than the demand in New-Orleans, where it has been necessary to close the mills for several months in each year. The six New-Orleans mills have formed an association which buys seed for them and regulates the price of the supply. The price paid by the mills the last season has been from $10 to $12 per ton, and the planters have received from $6 50 to $7 50 per ton. The Southern mills are united in an association which holds annual meetings. After the seed has been taken to the mills, it is first cleaned of stones and other foreign matter. Then it is passed through gins, which divest it of lint; it is cut up by machinery, and the kernels are separated from the hulls. The hulls are used as fuel, or sold at $7 per ton to be fed to cattle. The kernels are crushed by rollers, heated, and then put into woolen bags and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 100 tons for 17 minutes. The crude oil runs off, and what is left is oil-cake. The oil may be sold in its crude condition, or be refined. About 89 per cent. of the bulk of the crude oil is retained in the refined, and the residue is used in manufacturing soap.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has added to her many other public gifts $25,000 to the Boston Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a building for its use.

Dr. Edwin M. Snow, the efficient Superintendent of Health in Providence, R. I., was re-elected on Tuesday with practically no opposition. This result was merited by him and most creditable to the city.

A Chinaman has opened a laundry in the rooms lately occupied as the Democratic headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and the faithful and unwashed pass mournfully by on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. Augustus Wernet, of the firm of Wernet & Brothers, of Canton, Ohio, sprained his ankle in jumping out of bed on the morning of the 15th inst., and after suffering great pain died of lockjaw on the 21st.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* comes to the conclusion that the most remarkable mystery about the Morey letter is the mysterious reluctance of the men who were "innocently" implicated in it to vindicate their innocence.

According to the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times*, Governor-elect Crittenden of that State is to wear at his inauguration a one-hundred-dollar suit of clothes presented to him by Col. D. Patrick Dyer, his defeated Republican competitor for the office.

A student at Harvard College was fined $15 in the Cambridge Police Court on Wednesday for stealing and carrying away a grocer's sign. He and several of his companions had testified that he was not the one who stole the sign, and he appealed to a higher court.

The Maine Historical Society has voted to accept the proposition of the city of Portland to give it the free use of rooms in the City Hall for its library and archives, now kept at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, provided the members of the society residing in Portland will pay the cost of removal and increased expense of maintenance.

The Endowment Committee of the Harvard Divinity School, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows is Chairman, reports that $116,853 69 of the $130,000 asked for has been subscribed. Among the subscribers appear the names of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows for $500; the Rev. Russell N. Bellows, $25; the Rev. Robert Collyer, $50, and Mrs. Thomas Tileston, $40,000, all of this City.

Gov. Jeter, of South Carolina, sent in his message to the Legislature on Tuesday. In it he says: "We have just passed through one of our exciting quadrennial elections, in which so much is done to derange the business of the country, disorganize labor, and excite the worst passions of the people, especially the most ignorant. I believe it would be better for all the interests of the State if we had State elections but once in four years, and then at a time different from that on which United States elections are held. If persons held office for four years, they would become better qualified for their duties, and the State is more interested in having an office well filled, than in finding berths for untried aspirants."

The Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Minnesota, has written a letter to the Hon. William R. Moore congratulating him upon his election by the Republicans as Representative in Congress from the Tenth District of Tennessee. Mr. Washburn says: "Your pronounced opinions during the war, always firmly but kindly expressed, make your election especially gratifying to me. A solid South is not good for the South. It is not good for anybody. Your election and that of Gen. Hawkins Governor is a long stride in the right direction. The North must not longer be misjudged. We are not enemies. We want to see peace, prosperity, and happiness prevail throughout all our borders, the laws bearing equally upon all and faithfully observed and maintained. Only guarantee personal liberty, equal rights, freedom of speech, and a faithful observance of the constitutional amendments, and we shall all be your friends, rejoicing in your prosperity, and glad to serve you when we can. It is strange that the South should adhere to the Northern Democracy. It can bring them neither honor nor profit."

TURF CONTESTS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—To-day was the third day of the Augusta Association races. The weather was cold and wet and the attendance small. The first race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles. There were three starters. Gabriel was the winner, Little Bob second, and King Bill third; time, 2:07. The second race was a one-mile dash for 2-year olds. There were six starters. Helen Wallace won, Watchman second, May Wilson third; time, 1:53¼. May Wilson was the favorite. The third race was a free handicap, one and a half miles. There were four starters. Col. Sprague, the favorite, was the winner, Ben Hill second, Sines third; time, 2:50¼. In the selling race, one and one-eighth miles, Santus was the winner, Watchman second, Dalgasian third; time, 2:10¼. Bonnie, the favorite, was badly beaten.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

ANALYSIS OF THE INCOMING ASSEMBLY.

THE NUMBER OF "GREENHORNS" UNUSUALLY SMALL—MEN WHO HAVE BECOME VETERANS IN LEGISLATIVE SERVICE—BOGUS MERCHANTS FROM NEW-YORK AND KINGS.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—In a few weeks the Capitol, which has for six months been stripped of its carpets and furniture, presenting a desolate interior, will be once more tenanted by the Legislature. The new Senate chamber is almost ready for occupation, and Mr. Richardson expects to have it entirely ready in time for the opening session on Jan. 3. In consequence of the opening of this room, and the necessary protection of several hundred more feet of halls and additional committee rooms, it is probable that the Capitol guards will be increased in number. The Senate, which is to meet in January, is the same as that of last Winter, and its members and their records are familiar. The Assembly, while entirely new, contains much old material. Of the 128 members—81 Republicans and 47 Democrats—51 were in the Assembly of 1880, and have been returned. Kings County sends back 6 of her last Representatives, and New-York City re-elected 7 members. Onondaga returns the entire delegation—3 members—of last year; Oswego returns 2; St. Lawrence 3, and Saratoga 2. Many of the members have served the State many years, and will be proud of the additional terms to be added to their names in the Blue Book. The veteran Gov. Alvord leads all the rest. He will begin his sixteenth legislative term, and will contribute his long experience as a legislator, and his ability as a debater, to the service of the State, while he will spend his leisure hours in astonishing a host of eager listeners with extraordinary fish stories, all of which he believes to be true. He has been three times Speaker, and is to be again a candidate. Gen. James W. Husted will come back once more as the "Bald Eagle of Westchester," having returned to his own county from his carpet-bag visit to Rockland. He will enter upon his thirteenth term in the Assembly. He may be a candidate for the Speakership, but it is scarcely probable. His service has been continuous since 1868, and he has been Speaker three times. Dr. I. I. Hayes will enter upon his sixth term. Mr. Charles R. Skinner, of Jefferson, who comes back for the fifth successive term, is a candidate for the Speakership; and while he has more apparent strength than he had at this time last year, it is difficult to see how he can win. Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Ulster, comes back for the third time. He has been Speaker once, and it is probable that he will be chosen again, and without opposition. Hurd, of Erie, and Clancy and Shanley, of Kings, return for the fourth time. Among the men of legislative experience who will be sworn in by Secretary of State Carr are Mr. Erastus Brooks, Gen. F. B. Spinola, and Mr. Townsend D. Cock, all Democrats.

Aside from preparation for legislative work by actual experience, an examination of the list of members by occupation will serve to convey an idea of the sort of men who are to make laws for the people in 1881. Of the 128 members, nearly one-third are lawyers, 35 calling themselves by that title. The farmer element—always conservative and a check upon extravagance—is strong, being represented by 35 members. Next in importance, as judged by numerical strength, are the merchants. "Merchant," however, is a deceitful word when set opposite to the name of a member of Assembly, particularly if he come from New-York or Kings, as will presently be seen. The House will contain 7 clerks—all from Kings and New-York. Six members have no occupation; there are 5 manufacturers, 4 physicians, 4 journalists or editors, 3 hotel-keepers, 3 contractors, 2 bankers, 2 printers, 2 butchers, and 2 machinists and 1 representative from 17 different branches of business. Only one man who is in the liquor business is willing to admit it. A few years ago and it was customary for the New-York and Kings County members who were in the whisky business to direct their occupation to be given as "liquor" or "wine merchant," or by some other mild and inoffensive form. Remembering, perhaps, the temperance proclivities—in the House, at least—of several recent Assemblies, the liquor-dealers have retired with singular unanimity behind the term "merchant." In this connection it may be proper to direct attention to the material of the New-York delegation. It is composed of better Democratic material than it was last session, but it is still disfigured by the presence of men who could not be elected to the Assembly from any other county than New-York, unless it be Kings. Of the 24 New-York members-elect, 10 are lawyers, 4 of whom are Republicans. One member says he is a liquor-dealer. Five members who ask to be put into the Blue Book as clerks are liquor-dealers or connected with the liquor business; another, who calls himself a "hotel-keeper," does so by virtue of the fact that he holds an inn-keeper's license to sell spirituous liquors. "Boat-builder" is given as the occupation of another liquor retailer, while the seventh representative of the liquor interest hides behind the title of "merchant." Seven out of twenty-four members are thus identified with the liquor trade, the practitioners before the bar and the purveyors behind it leaving but seven places for clerks, journalists, physicians, and other occupations. In Kings the list shows two lawyers, two clerks, three "merchants," and five men of different lines of business. An examination of the Directory shows that one "clerk" and three of the "merchants" are grog shop keepers. It may be merely an accident this year, but it so happens that all of the liquor-dealers elected to the Assembly in Kings and New-York are Democrats.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The steam saw-mill and marble works at East Canaan, Conn., with machinery that cost over $50,000, were burned early yesterday morning. There is no insurance. The property belonged to Alexander Maxwell, and would to-day have gone into the possession of James G. Batterson, of Hartford, under a judgment of court. Mr. Batterson had arranged to insure immediately. From these works came the marble used in the State Capitol. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Fire broke out under the roof of the east block of the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny City, Penn., yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and for a time fears were entertained of a serious conflagration, but by the prompt action of the authorities this was averted, with small loss. In order to guard against the escape of prisoners a large force of police were sent to the scene, but no attempts were made to escape.

A fire in Roxbury, Mass., early yesterday morning destroyed the planing mill of Laming & Drisko, the entire structure being consumed, with the machinery, stock, and wagons. The building, which consisted of three wooden structures and a brick drying-house, and valued at $4,000, was owned by E. A. White. The loss to the firm is $8,000; insurance, $4,000. Two horses perished.

A fire occurred last evening in Patrick Martin's clothing store, No. 486 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, which occasioned damage to the extent of $5,000 on stock and building. It was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

F. B. Salisbury's furniture factory and store-house, in West Randolph, Vt., were burned Wednesday night. The loss is between $15,000 and $20,000, and the insurance small. Thirty men are thrown out of employment.

The Tuna Valley House, in Bradford, Penn., owned by Humphrey & Pierce, took fire yesterday morning from a defective gas-pipe, and was burned to the ground. The loss is $15,000; insured for $6,000.

The steam-ship Algitha put into St. John, Newfoundland, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with her cargo on fire. She is laden with cotton and bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 14 days out.

NOTES OF WINTRY WEATHER.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 25.—There is no change in lake or canal navigation here. The ice is about five inches thick and is increasing. The thermometer registers 20° above zero to-night and is rapidly falling.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The steamers St. John and Saratoga, after fighting the ice all night in the Upper Hudson, passed south at noon for New-York.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 25.—A heavy snow-storm set in at 6 o'clock this morning, and increased in severity this evening. The steamer Sea Bird has abandoned her trips to New-York for the present. She has been unable to leave her dock this week because of the ice. Several men and boys crossed the Navesink River from Middletown side to Red Bank this afternoon.

FRAUDS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The Philadelphia Record has entered upon an investigation of crookedness among co-operative life insurance companies in Pennsylvania. Thus far the probing process has developed that 15 risks have been issued during the last six months, on people upward of 80 years old. Many of them were in a dying condition, and have died [illegible]

since the insurance was effected, while others are now at death's door. The aggregate amount of these risks foots up about $100,000. In many cases men have been found with thousands of dollars of insurance on their lives without having had the slightest intimation of the fact. The manner in which these insurances have been effected, it is said, has been through the treachery of agents, assisted by unscrupulous physicians certifying to the health of persons whom they never examined.

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

MANY LOSSES FROM ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE—OTHER DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—The ship Boyne, previously reported ashore at Cape Charles, is a complete wreck. The crew left her and arrived here to-night by the tug Champion. The Boyne was bound for Cork with a general cargo. Fears are entertained for the safety of the schooners Creole and Mary Etta, from Montreal for St. John, Newfoundland, which left here under sail on Monday. It is surmised that they have been caught in the ice. A dispatch states that in addition to four schooners, pilot schooner No. 5 is also ashore at Goose Island. Several minor casualties are reported along the river between here and Montreal in stranding and wrecking of river schooners and barges. The coasting steam-ship Beaver and a few schooners are yet to arrive. A large three-masted sailing vessel, name unknown, is said to be ashore off Anticosti.

SOREL, Quebec, Nov. 25.—The weather is clear. The water is still rising. A large quantity of ice is passing. The ice below is reported to be jammed. No. 2 Light-ship, at the foot of the lake, had to be abandoned last night. The men got safely ashore. The steamers Peruvian and Dominion are in the harbor.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, Quebec, Nov. 25.—It is snowing, with a light east wind. A three-masted steam-ship anchored below the Pillars last night, and was anchored at 9 o'clock this morning. Her mizzen gallantmast is gone. Her funnel colors cannot be distinguished on account of the weather. No distress signals have been made. It is supposed she anchored last night on account of the Upper Traverse Light-ship being gone, but she cannot proceed before the weather clears. The river is full of ice.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Nov. 25.—The tow-barge Shiawaze, owned by Capt. Thomas McGowan, of this town, is reported lost, with all hands, in Lake Huron.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Nov. 25.—The report of disasters already to hand shows that the recent gales were the most destructive ever experienced in the colony. At Old Perlican and other ports on the north side of Conception Bay six vessels—the Dove, Test, and four others, names not given, were totally lost. At Bay Roberts the schooner Haligonian was driven ashore, but not much injured. At Barenead the Morning Star and St. Patrick were totally wrecked. At Bonavista the Penguin, Pert, Pride of the Ocean, and Paragon were lost, and eight smaller craft more or less damaged. The schooner Blind Bonny was driven out of King's Cove, and broken up. At Lanse Cove, Trinity Bay, the Victory was driven on the rocks and dashed to pieces. Several wrecks are reported at Green Bay, but nothing definite is yet known. Between 20 and 30 vessels left for Northern ports a short time before the gale, and it is feared that many of them were lost, with all on board. The bark Sofala, of London, 330 tons, bound from Miramichi to Queenstown, drifted into Placencia Bay, water-logged and flying signals of distress. She was towed into Harbor Buffet yesterday by the mail steamer Curlew. The crew arrived here to-day, and the bark will be brought on as soon as possible.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The latest dispatches give very little hope of saving the steam-ship Ottawa. There are 125 vessels of different kinds detained between here and Quebec by the ice blockade.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 25.—The schooner Elysia A., from Musquash, on Sept. 21, for Barbadoes, has not since been heard of, and fears are felt for her safety.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 25.—The propeller California, after loading 17,500 bushels of wheat and corn to-day at the Northern elevator, was about to proceed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., when it was found she had been cut through at the water line by ice, and was filling rapidly. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts at the pumps she immediately sank in 12 feet of water, where she now lies. The crew was saved.

THE HOLIDAY IN OTHER CITIES.

THANKSGIVING DAY QUIETLY HONORED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here in the usual manner. The services in the churches were well attended, and many annual dinners were partaken of by various associations. The day was remarkably quiet and orderly.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day passed quietly in this city. There was a general suspension of business, and in many of the churches, especially in the Episcopal and Lutheran, services were held. About noon snow began to fall, and continued until late in the afternoon, covering the ground to a depth of about four inches. The snow-storm interfered very much with the social pleasures of the day, and comparatively few persons were on the streets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day has been marked by an entire suspension of business. Services in the churches were well attended, and the holiday matinées at the theatres attracted crowds. During the morning snow fell to the depth of three inches, just enough to cover the ground and tempt a large number of persons to indulge in sleigh rides in the afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Screwmen's Benevolent Association, 1,800 strong, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary to-day by the usual parade. Two hundred of the Cottonyardmen's Association joined the procession. To-day the Longshoremen's Benevolent Association, composed entirely of colored men, numbering about 500, celebrated its fifth anniversary by a street parade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day has been observed in the cities and towns on the Pacific coast with unusual interest. The weather has been magnificent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day passed quietly in this city. The day was cold and snow fell for several hours. The churches were well attended. The Schuylkill Navy Athletic Association had its first athletic games in the East Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in this city, nearly every place of business being closed. Union thanksgiving services were held in the First Reformed and Canon Hedding Methodist Episcopal Churches, large congregations being present.

REPEATED SERMONS IN THE LAST CENTURY.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Nov. 23.

Among the relics exhibited at Oxford at the late Historical Fair were three manuscript sermons of the Rev. Isaac Stone, who for 34 years from 1771 was minister of the first church in Douglas. One, a Thanksgiving sermon—No. 889 of the sermons he had written, and first preached in Douglas Nov. 25, 1784, as shown by the memoranda upon it—was preached on seven different Thanksgivings before 1800 to the people of Douglas, and once to the people of Chestnut Hill, in Mendon, the text from Psalms, lxv.: 11—"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness." Another, No. 956, from John, xxi.: 15, "Lovest thou me?" was first preached March 8, 1789, and was repeated 18 times to his Douglas congregation, and once to the churches in Uxbridge, Hopkinton, and Northboro. The one numbered 1,088, from Luke, iv.: 32, "His word was with power," first preached in Douglas, March 12, 1797, was repeated six times. Only one of these sermons has "a new collar and wristband," and it is probable because of this that it did a double duty as compared with the other two. This indicates that the "barrel was turned over" nine times in 34 years.

DOG AND CAT CO-OPERATING.

From the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph, Nov. 26.

A gentleman informs us that he was in New-Hampshire last Summer, when the following incidents came under his observation. The men were mowing in the field, and accompanying them was a large Newfoundland dog, who watched the operations and saw some moles start in the grass; the dog caught several, digging for them and killing them. All at once the dog disappeared and was gone for some time. Looking up the field in the direction of the farm-house, our informant saw the dog trotting down toward the men, and by his side was trotting the house cat, the greatest cordiality always existing between the two animals. The dog brought the cat directly to the swath, and soon pussy understood what was up. As soon as a mole was started she caught and killed him, and when one retreated to a hole, the dog scented and dug him out, the cat in this case killing the mole; and so the dog and cat hunted together for quite a time, until they wearied of the sport. We suppose we shall be told that instinct governed the animals, and that they had no language in which to communicate with each other.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS IN FAMILIES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 25.

In Judge Thayer's Common Pleas Court a case was decided this week which should remind everybody of a matter of law which very few people carry in their memories. It is this: The father and grandfather, the mother and grandmother, of any person unable to take care of himself or herself, are each and all of them bound by law—if able—to contribute to the support of an impoverished child or grandchild. And the law provides for the reverse of this case by requiring the children and grandchildren when they or any one of them is able to do so to contribute to the support of an impoverished father, mother, grandfather, or grandmother.

CENSUS FACTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The most remarkable and unexpected feature of the population returns of the city is the fact that the native-born population has increased in a greater proportion than the foreign-born—in short, that in spite of immigration, always greatest to a manufacturing centre, the native Americans have multiplied faster than the foreigners. In 1870 they were 72.7 per cent. of the whole, but now they constitute more than three-fourths, or 75.5. There has also been a small increase in the proportion of males, who then constituted 47¼ per cent. of the whole against 48 per cent. now.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MLLE. BERNHARDT IN "LE SPHINX."

The sixth of the eight plays in Mlle. Bernhardt's repertory was performed at Booth's Theatre last night for the first time, and it is not likely that she will be seen in any other fresh play during her present engagement, "Antony" and "L'Etrangère" being held in reserve for her Spring engagement. The drama produced last evening was "Le Sphinx," a somewhat notorious work by that rabid sentimentalist, M. Octave Feuillet, adapted from one of his own novels, "Julie de Trécœurs." "Le Sphinx," it might be justly said, made the reputation of Sophie Croizette, and it is certain that Mlle. Croizette made the reputation of "Le Sphinx." We have a rather vivid recollection of the first representation of this play at the Théâtre Français nearly seven years ago—in March, 1874—and we recall the Croizette of that time—alas! she has since become fat and *passée*—with some sense of pleasure. Both Mlle. Croizette and Mlle. Bernhardt appeared originally in "Le Sphinx," the former as Blanche and the latter as Berthe. Mlle. Croizette's death scene was the talk of Paris, and people flocked to the Théâtre Français to watch her in the throes of a final and conspicuously realistic agony, and to see her expire, after much convulsive suffering, with a green froth upon her lips and with limbs rigid as those of a paralytic. But Mlle. Croizette was, in spite of her excessive realism, a vigorous and telling actress, with considerable emotional scope, elegant manners, and a handsome presence. She was not comparable to Sarah Bernhardt as an artist, however, even in the days of her distinction; and, though her hospital scene made its mark, the acting of Mlle. Bernhardt in the character of Berthe was weighed by good judges at its worth. Times have changed during the last seven years, for the fame of Croizette has declined, and the higher and truer art of Bernhardt has won broad recognition. Under the circumstances, it is perhaps not hard to understand the reasons which have induced Mlle. Bernhardt to add "Le Sphinx" to her repertory. In taking up this play, however, it seems to us that the actress has erred in judgment, for, while the character of Blanche allows her to act well—to some degree in her most subtle manner—it is, on the whole, unworthy of her, and does not harmonize with the clear bent of her talent. The character is harsh and unsympathetic, and it gives the tone to M. Feuillet's drama. But "Le Sphinx" is something more than an unsympathetic work; it is incontestably bad and false from every point of view. As a drama of character it is merely violent and crude. As a moral work—which it is evidently meant to be—it has about the same strength of morality as Dumas's "Antony," and as to its general effect, that is wholly repulsive. The character of Savigny, which is posed before us in various attitudes suggestive of Socratic wisdom and virtue, is really the most detestable in the drama, not excepting Blanche herself, for what pleasure or satisfaction is to be derived from the contemplation of such a personality, a man who, after much wasting of breath in moral tirades against a woman, drags her into his own family, and permits her to remain there like the presence of a Judas Iscariot at the table of the Apostles? Savigny is a moral fraud, while Blanche's infamy is in a measure condoned by the reality of her passion. "Le Sphinx," in short, is not the sort of play in which *a great artist can perform to any advantage*.

It is not probable that Mlle. Bernhardt appeared in "Le Sphinx" for the purpose of appalling her admirers with a new and *elaborate fashion of* death, nor, if we may be permitted to use the expression, to out-Croizette Croizette. Good taste and excellent judgment have been striking traits in her acting all along, and there was nothing in the performance last night that was really at variance with her usual methods. She played her new part, as she played Gilberte and Marguerite Gautier, with the utmost care and skill, with occasional brilliancy, and with much of that nervous and reserved strength that makes up in some measure for her lack of emotional power. The character of Blanche is realistic and subtle, and is essentially one of contrasts. Superficially, she is a woman of the world, frivolous and careless of her reputation, fascinating and blasé, a creature who looks upon men as slaves of her caprices, and who seems to be constantly upon the brink of dishonor; at bottom she is one of those sentimental and sensual natures that love deeply in their way, and sacrifice themselves recklessly for the men whom they gather into their meshes. Natures of this sort usually come to an uncomfortable end—and Blanche poisons herself. The character, as it is depicted by M. Feuillet, awakens little sympathy or even compassion, because another woman, Berthe, the really sympathetic personage of the play, is made to suffer for her misdoings. Mlle. Bernhardt, it must be owned, was rigidly faithful to the author's conception. Her rendering of the character in the opening scenes and at all the points of the play where Blanche wears the mask of the frivolous *femme du monde* was highly artistic—as firm and fine as her performance in the first two acts of "Frou-Frou;" the serious elements of the character, on the other hand, were depicted with a cold, hard, unyielding realism, which offered a singular contrast to the delicate charm of her acting in "La Dame Aux Camélias," and to the poetic beauty of her performance in "Hernani." As an interesting experiment, serving to illustrate once more the versatility of Mlle. Bernhardt, her Blanche may, therefore, be viewed favorably. But it seems to us, at the same time, incontestable that the character is one that does not bring out the true qualities of her talent, and one in which she can scarcely hope to produce a generally strong and lasting effect. The character is far below the artist—and little need be added to this criticism. The only situation which aroused interest last night was the final climax—the sudden death of Blanche by poisoning. Mlle. Bernhardt acted at this point with a bold realism that was not without its suggestion of horror, yet with a legitimate artistic effect. Unlike her predecessor, Mlle. Croizette, she made no attempt to exaggerate the physical signs of death, and her collapse was thus removed from mere sensationalism. She drank the poison standing, a prolonged shudder ran through her body, and her fall followed almost instantaneously. If a scene of this sort must be viewed upon the stage, we prefer to look at it through acting that is realistic and artistic rather than through acting which is realistic and disgusting. By this time Mlle. Bernhardt might repeat the old lines:

"Xerxes did die,
And so must I."

The part originally played by Mlle. Bernhardt in Paris, Berthe de Savigny, was performed last evening by Mlle. Colombier. The part is an *ingénue*, and Mlle. Colombier looks like the mother of *ingénues*. She was absurdly out of place in the character and made it ridiculous. M. Angelo was equally bad as Henri de Savigny, his acting being utterly devoid of spirit or significance. The minor parts, however, were more carefully treated, and M. Gangloff—one of the few respectable actors in the company—performed with intelligence and dignity as Lord Astley—another of M. Feuillet's moral prigs. The scenery, as usual, was poverty-stricken, the stage management negligent, and the music a repetition of tunes that have been dinned into the public ear with monotonous regularity during the last three weeks. It is a curious fact, moreover, that the curtain always fell in time to cut off a line or a tableau.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The two last performances by the Ninth Regiment Band, under the direction of Mr. Arbuckle, will take place to-night and to-morrow at the American Institute Exhibition.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be repeated on Sunday evening by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Novara, with a supplemental concert, in which Mrs. Swift, Mlle. Belocca, Signor Ravelli, and the orchestra and chorus will take part.

Boito's "Mefistofele" will be repeated tonight at the Academy of Music, with the same cast as on Wednesday evening. The great success which attended the first representation of this opera makes it quite certain that its second performance will be received with profound interest by the public. It was evident on Wednesday that the opera excited something more than was to be ascribed to the mere attraction of novelty, and the superb performances of Mlle. Valleria, Signor Campanini, and Signor Novara justified the expectations of the audience. The second representation will be, indeed, more interesting than the first, and will be watched with more critical attention. For the Saturday matinée, Mr. Mapleson announces Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Gerster, Signor Ravelli, and Signor Galassi in the cast.

This afternoon the Oratorio Society will give a public rehearsal of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at Steinway Hall. The solo artists will be Mrs. Swift, Miss Sanger, Miss Dreadil, Mrs. Nickolds, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Herrmann, and the distinguished baritone, Mr. Georg Henschel. The full chorus of the society, which numbers 450 members, and the orchestra of the Symphony Society, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, will take part in the performance. The concert in which the same work will be performed will follow on Saturday evening. The appearance of Mr. Henschel in oratorio promises to be one of the principal events of the musical season. His reputation both in Germany and England justifies the expectation of a grand performance.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. R. B. LOWRY, U. S. N.

Capt. Reigart B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, died yesterday in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. He was born in Laguayra, Venezuela, South America, July 14, 1826. In 1840, when he was but 14 years of age, he was appointed a Cadet from the State of Pennsylvania, and began his service on the sloop Boston, of the East India Squadron. He remained with the Boston until 1843, then went on special service on the steamer Princeton, from 1844 to 1845, and in 1846 was sent to the Naval School, receiving promotion as Passed Midshipman on July 11, 1846. Going with the home squadron to Mexico, he visited Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Seven Palms, and Alvarado, receiving a slight wound during an action at Tuxpan. He served in the Mediterranean and East India squadrons from 1850 to 1854, and in 1855 was promoted to Master. Receiving his commission as Lieutenant in September, 1855, he served two years on the steam frigate Powhatan. He remained on this vessel, in the East India squadron, during 1855 and 1856, when he was ordered to duty on board the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he was stationed during 1857-58. For the next two years he was attached to the sloop Preble, of the Brazil squadron, and in 1861, when the war broke out, he was with the Atlantic coast squadron on board the steam sloop Pawnee, and was on that vessel in Charleston Harbor while the rebel firing upon Fort Sumter was in progress. From that time until the close of the war he was constantly in active service. He was present at an engagement at Acquia Creek, on the Potomac River, in 1861, and afterward, in command of the steamer Freeborn, took part in engagements at Matthias Point and other places along the Potomac. Having suggested to the Secretary of the Navy the possibility of a successful expedition to Hatteras, he furnished a great deal of valuable information to the department, which was afterward made use of, and in August received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy for his service. He was in command of the steamer Underwood in Albemarle Sound, during part of 1861, and then, as executive officer of the steam sloop Brooklyn, participated in the battles with the forts below New-Orleans, and was present at the capture of the city. Continuing in the service on the Mississippi, he took part in the first attack on Vicksburg, June 30, 1862. He was then put in charge of the Sciota, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, and on Oct. 5, 1862, he engaged the Sciota, at Donaldsonville, La., "with a rebel force of 900 men and 7 pieces of artillery. In the same vessel he participated in the engagement with the Galveston batteries in January, 1863. He was commissioned a Lieutenant-Commander on July 12, 1862, and in 1863 and 1864 was on special duty at Washington. During the year 1864 he was given command of the apprentice ship Sabine. He was promoted to be Commander in 1866, and retained charge of the Sabine until 1868, when he was put in command of the flag-ship of the North Atlantic fleet, retaining that position until 1870. On Nov. 2, 1871, he was commissioned Captain, and from 1872 to 1874 commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua on the North Atlantic Station. He had charge of the naval station at New-London in 1875 and 1876. In 1877 Capt. Lowry was ordered to take command of the training ship Constitution in the Navy-yard at League Island, Philadelphia. He was soon relieved, at his own request, and ordered to Erie, Penn., to await orders. From that time forward, *owing to failing health, he was not engaged* in any important naval duties.

He was taken ill at the New-York Club, of which he was a member, on Saturday night last. He visited a druggist and obtained a prescription, after which he returned to his apartments in the Coleman House. His illness became so serious that Commodore Rhind thought it advisable to have him conveyed to the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn for treatment, which was accordingly done on Monday last. When he was admitted to the hospital he was in a helpless condition, and was found to be suffering from a complication of diseases, from which it was obvious he could not recover. These were acute inflammatory diabetes, and a gangrenous sore about an inch and a half in diameter over the left ankle joint. He declined rapidly from the first, frequently becoming speechless for hours, and he died yesterday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock.

Capt. Lowry's family consists of a daughter and two sons. The two latter are lads at school in Shortlidge College, Pennsylvania. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. Commodore Rhind, after consultation with the relatives and friends, will arrange the details of the funeral at the hospital to-day.

ALFRED GAITHER.

Alfred Gaither, Superintendent of the Western Department of Adams Express Company and a resident of Cincinnati, died at the Gilsey House, yesterday, of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Gaither came East 17 days ago to attend the annual meeting of the express company's Board of Managers, of which he was a member. He was attacked with a liver complaint, which confined him to his room in the Gilsey House and prevented his attendance at the meeting, which was held the 14th inst. He was slowly recovering under the treatment of Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, when a complication of disorders arose, and a week ago his condition was so critical that his family was sent for. His death occurred at 9:30 yesterday morning. Mr. Gaither was considered an authority on all railroad matters in the West, where he was widely known and thoroughly liked. He was 61 years of age, and had been connected with the Adams Express Company for about 20 years. In earlier life he was editor of a newspaper in Maryland. He was an intimate acquaintance of Murat Halstead. He leaves a widow and a grown son and daughter. His remains were taken to Cincinnati last night for interment.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from London states that Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the distinguished chemist, is dead.

The Hon. Francis Hibbard, a member of the New-Brunswick Legislative Council, died at Prince William, York County, New-Brunswick, yesterday.

D. W. Swigart, a leading lawyer of Bucyrus, Ohio, died suddenly at 5 o'clock last evening, from some heart trouble. The deceased man has been a resident of Bucyrus for many years. He was for four years President of the Atlantic and Lake Erie, now Ohio Central, Railroad, of which corporation he was acting attorney.

Judge David Chambers, a prominent citizen of Burlington, N. J., died Wednesday, at Beldon's Hotel, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Chambers was born in Trenton, and at one time occupied a seat on the bench of the Court of General Sessions at St. Louis. He will be buried in Burlington Saturday afternoon, at St. Mary's Burial Ground.

RAILROAD ABSORPTION OPPOSED.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS GOING TO LAW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—A minority of the stockholders in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, representing about 50,000 shares, have filed a bill in the United States court at Nashville, which, in substance, sets forth that Stephenson, Evans, Baldwin, and Fogg, while acting as Directors, and at a time when the property had been made immensely valuable by the completion of the Cole system, and, without communicating with the other Directors, sold out the property to the Louisville and Nashville Company by agreeing to get up and turn over a majority of the stock, so as to give the Louisville and Nashville Road absolute control; that the Louisville and Nashville Company nominally created a board for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road mainly for its own Directors and officers and agents in the management; that it is running the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville, and not in the interest of the stockholders; that the two roads are, or ought to be, competitors for business; that the Louisville and Nashville took the management into its own interest; that it has abrogated important and valuable contracts which the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis had, and that although the business has been larger than ever known the road has been so managed as to declare no dividends, while the road had always made dividends before. The point is made that the Louisville and Nashville Road, under its charter, cannot own stock in another railroad, and that neither it nor the bank which holds the stock in trust can vote it under the charter, and that the election of Directors in September last is a void act, a majority of the stock not being represented; that in no event can the Louisville and Nashville vote more than 500 votes under the charter, and that this gives the management to what are known as the minority stockholders. An injunction is asked against the Louisville and Nashville Road to enjoin it from running the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road, or interfering with its management, and against making a lease, and a Receiver is also asked.

A NEW-YORK SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The ship John H. Harvey, from New-York for Dublin, is ashore on the Wexford coast.

THE VOTE IN THIS STATE

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIGURES IN THE NEW-YORK CANVASS.

COMPARISON OF THE VOTE BY COUNTIES WITH THAT OF 1876—NO EXCESS IN THE AGGREGATE—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

A study of the official vote of this State and comparison with the preceding Presidential election will satisfy the intelligent reader that there was not only no excess of vote in ratio of population, but that not more than seventeen-twentieths of the real legal vote was polled. The total vote for Electors is declared as follows:

Garfield Electors	555,544
Hancock Electors	534,511
Greenback Electors	12,373
Prohibition Electors	1,517
Anti-Masonic Electors	75
Aggregate for President	1,104,020

The following table shows the vote for Garfield and Hancock by counties, the entire vote for Electors of each county, and the number of voters in each county by the census of 1875:

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER OF VOTERS IN 1875.

Counties.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Total Vote.*	Voters 1875.
Albany	18,564	19,624	38,549	36,382
Allegany	6,837	3,482	10,608	11,308
Broome	7,173	5,450	12,827	12,041
Cattaraugus	7,401	5,466	13,083	12,891
Cayuga	9,372	5,976	15,914	15,931
Chautauqua	10,422	5,472	16,843	15,954
Chemung	4,636	4,806	10,421	11,036
Chenango	5,769	4,559	11,048	11,606
Clinton	6,080	4,250	10,404	10,914
Columbia	6,486	5,993	12,497	12,446
Cortland	4,124	2,749	6,985	6,957
Delaware	6,058	5,063	11,395	11,558
Dutchess	11,045	8,475	19,641	19,537
Erie	24,199	20,848	45,489	48,069
Essex	4,776	2,775	7,721	8,313
Franklin	4,185	2,799	7,033	7,568
Fulton & Hamilton	4,985	3,879	8,925	8,716
Genesee	4,315	3,481	7,873	8,313
Greene	3,879	4,405	8,315	8,989
Herkimer	6,331	5,070	11,433	11,437
Jefferson	9,439	7,215	16,709	17,149
Kings	51,751	61,062	113,329	114,514
Lewis	4,036	3,674	7,723	7,606
Livingston	5,522	4,243	9,945	10,015
Madison	6,795	4,685	11,715	12,026
Monroe	17,102	13,742	31,173	30,836
Montgomery	5,230	4,947	10,313	9,871
New-York	81,730	123,015	206,351	232,152
Niagara	6,473	5,937	12,519	12,198
Oneida	14,546	12,600	27,340	28,506
Onondaga	16,153	11,732	28,072	27,753
Ontario	6,774	5,767	12,700	11,373
Orange	10,088	9,672	19,926	20,751
Orleans	4,581	3,104	7,731	6,904
Oswego	10,236	6,747	17,435	19,977
Otsego	7,156	7,134	14,378	14,347
Putnam	2,113	1,706	3,824	4,127
Queens	8,151	10,392	18,649	19,919
Rensselaer	13,672	13,031	27,043	25,885
Richmond	3,391	4,815	8,116	8,496
Rockland	2,688	3,415	6,114	6,351
St. Lawrence	12,748	5,885	18,621	19,294
Saratoga	8,116	5,808	13,982	14,586
Schenectady	3,250	2,623	5,886	5,848
Schoharie	3,646	5,262	8,965	9,004
Schuyler	2,790	2,293	5,120	5,443
Seneca	3,394	3,809	7,233	7,398
Steuben	10,245	8,998	19,332	19,532
Suffolk	6,515	6,061	12,640	13,518
Sullivan	3,329	3,718	7,526	8,394
Tioga	4,751	3,627	8,517	8,904
Tompkins	4,896	3,956	9,128	9,459
Ulster	9,904	9,871	19,927	21,526
Warren	3,330	2,618	6,334	6,043
Washington	7,779	4,446	12,289	13,734
Wayne	7,600	5,207	12,062	13,144
Westchester	11,367	11,858	23,315	24,687
Wyoming	4,695	3,309	8,072	8,270
Yates	3,423	2,197	5,740	5,596
Total	555,544	534,511	1,105,898	1,141,462

*The total of the general footing includes all scattering, defective, and blank votes, and is, therefore, the entire vote of the State.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

It appears that the vote of the State in 1880 was 1,105,896; in 1876 it was 1,015,502. The increase in four years is 90,394, or 8.88 per cent. The increase in population since 1875 has been 15 per cent., or nearly 10¾ per cent. in four years; so the increase in the vote is considerably less than in population. The increase of Garfield's vote over that for Hayes is 66,312, which is 13.55 per cent.; the increase for Hancock over Tilden is 12,508, or 2.39 per cent. The natural conclusion is that the young men who have recently become voters have cast their fortunes with the living Republican Party rather than with the moribund Democracy, while the old men who have gone to their reward since Tilden was a candidate were for the most part old Hunkers and Barn-burners, who in their young days voted for Jackson.

The losses and gains of the two great parties in the several counties are set forth in the following tables:

REPUBLICAN LOSSES AND GAINS SINCE 1876.

Counties.	Garfield.	Hayes.	Loss.	Gain.
Albany	18,554	18,462	....	92
Allegany	6,837	6,739	....	88
Broome	7,173	6,766	....	407
Cattaraugus	7,401	6,718	....	683
Cayuga	9,372	8,957	....	415
Chautauqua	10,422	10,065	....	357
Chemung	4,636	4,730	94	....
Chenango	5,769	6,173	404	....
Clinton	6,080	5,502	....	578
Columbia	6,486	5,799	....	687
Cortland	4,124	4,088	....	36
Delaware	6,058	5,867	....	191
Dutchess	11,045	9,501	....	1,544
Erie	24,199	20,298	....	3,901
Essex	4,776	4,477	....	299
Franklin	4,185	4,104	....	81
Fulton and Hamilton	4,985	4,262	....	723
Genesee	4,315	4,322	....	493
Greene	3,879	3,678	....	201
Herkimer	6,331	5,966	....	365
Jefferson	9,439	9,227	....	212
Kings	51,751	39,066	....	12,685
Lewis	4,036	3,610	....	426
Livingston	5,522	5,267	....	255
Madison	6,793	6,683	....	110
Monroe	17,102	14,738	....	2,364
Montgomery	5,230	4,457	....	773
New-York	81,730	58,501	....	23,229
Niagara	6,478	5,575	....	903
Oneida	14,546	14,019	....	527
Onondaga	16,153	14,857	....	1,296
Ontario	6,774	6,334	....	440
Orange	10,088	9,430	....	658
Orleans	4,581	4,252	....	329
Oswego	10,236	10,228	....	8
Otsego	7,156	6,859	....	297
Putnam	2,113	1,949	....	164
Queens	8,151	6,970	....	1,181
Rensselaer	13,672	12,254	....	1,418
Richmond	3,391	2,983	....	408
Rockland	2,688	2,349	....	339
St. Lawrence	12,748	12,461	....	287
Saratoga	8,116	7,488	....	628
Schenectady	3,250	2,689	....	561
Schoharie	3,646	3,549	....	97
Schuyler	2,790	2,860	70	....
Seneca	3,394	3,076	....	318
Steuben	10,245	9,762	....	483
Suffolk	6,515	5,589	....	926
Sullivan	3,329	3,252	....	77
Tioga	4,751	4,675	....	76
Tompkins	4,896	5,032	136	....
Ulster	9,904	8,914	....	1,030
Warren	3,330	3,195	....	135
Washington	7,779	7,303	....	476
Wayne	7,600	7,081	....	519
Westchester	11,367	9,574	....	1,793
Wyoming	4,695	4,428	....	267
Yates	3,423	3,297	....	206
Total	555,544	489,235	....	66,312

DEMOCRATIC LOSSES AND GAINS SINCE 1876.

Counties.	Hancock.	Tilden.	Loss.	Gain.
Albany	19,624	17,642	....	982
Allegany	3,482	3,741	259	....
Broome	5,450	5,254	....	196
Cattaraugus	5,466	5,034	....	432
Cayuga	5,976	6,120	144	....
Chautauqua	5,472	5,685	213	....
Chemung	4,806	5,218	412	....
Chenango	4,559	4,825	266	....
Clinton	4,250	4,796	546	....
Columbia	5,992	6,309	317	....
Cortland	2,749	2,642	....	107
Delaware	5,063	5,273	180	....
Dutchess	8,475	9,102	627	....
Erie	20,848	19,533	....	1,315
Essex	2,775	2,955	180	....
Franklin	2,799	2,946	147	....
Fulton and Hamilton	3,879	4,231	352	....
Genesee	3,481	3,321	....	160
Greene	4,405	4,771	366	....
Herkimer	5,070	5,212	142	....
Jefferson	7,215	7,094	....	121
Kings	61,062	57,556	....	3,506
Lewis	3,674	3,708	34	....
Livingston	4,242	4,244	2	....
Madison	4,685	4,761	76	....
Monroe	13,742	13,127	....	615
Montgomery	4,947	4,766	....	181
New-York	123,015	112,530	....	10,485
Niagara	5,937	5,891	....	46
Oneida	12,600	12,844	244	....
Onondaga	11,732	11,161	....	571
Ontario	5,767	5,527	....	240
Orange	9,672	9,776	104	....
Orleans	3,104	3,117	13	....
Oswego	6,747	7,417	670	....
Otsego	7,134	7,037	....	157
Putnam	1,706	1,803	97	....
Queens	10,392	9,994	....	398
Rensselaer	13,031	12,926	....	105
Richmond	4,815	4,338	....	477
Rockland	3,415	3,494	79	....
St. Lawrence	5,885	5,734	....	51
Saratoga	5,808	6,497	689	....
Schenectady	2,623	2,946	318	....
Schoharie	5,262	5,324	62	....
Schuyler	2,293	2,255	....	38
Seneca	3,809	3,612	....	197
Steuben	8,998	8,808	....	189
Suffolk	6,061	5,804	....	257
Sullivan	3,718	4,402	684	....
Tioga	3,627	3,906	279	....
Tompkins	3,956	4,028	72	....
Ulster	9,871	10,636	765	....
Warren	2,618	2,663	45	....
Washington	4,146	4,815	669	....
Wayne	5,207	5,199	....	8
Westchester	11,858	12,050	192	....
Wyoming	3,309	3,266	....	43
Yates	2,197	2,046	....	151
Total	534,511	522,043	....	12,508

Clarence A. Seward alone received the full Republican vote, 555,544. The other Electors had one or more votes less, down to Ezra A. Blake, the lowest on the ticket, who received 555,532. Of the Democrats, Abram S. Hewitt, who heads the ticket, had 534,511 votes, while George H. Lapham had 534,533. Only six Electors received a smaller vote than Mr. Hewitt, Jacob Wilson, the lowest on the ticket having 534,470. In Dutchess County 1 vote was cast for Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and 469 or 493 votes in other parts of the State were cast for different individuals, none of whom are well known. The Anti-Masonic vote was 75. One hundred and ten defective ballots were reported, 863 blank, 1,880 scattering, of which 1,336 were from Erie County.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Garfield's majority over Hancock	21,033
Tilden over Hayes	32,812
Republican vote in 1880	555,544
Republican vote in 1876	489,235
Republican increase in four years	66,312
Percentage of increase	13.55
Democratic vote in 1880	534,511
Democratic vote in 1876	522,043
Democratic increase in four years	12,508
Percentage of increase	2.39
Greenback vote in 1880	12,373
Greenback vote in 1876	1,987
Increase in four years	10,386
Percentage of increase	522.71
Temperance vote in 1880	1,517
Temperance vote in 1876	2,365
Decrease in four years	848
Percentage of decrease	35.85
Total vote in 1880	1,105,896
Total vote in 1876	1,015,502
Increase in four years	90,394
Percentage of increase	8.88

EARLY WINTER WEATHER.

THE FIRST SNOW-STORM—SLIGHT DETENTIONS OF WESTERN MAILS.

The snow-storm which began on Wednesday night continued at intervals until about nightfall yesterday, during which time a little more than two inches of snow fell in this City. The snow became so fine at times as to encourage the hope of the man with a sidewalk to be cleaned that it would turn to rain. Instead of turning to rain, the snow began falling thick and fast just before 5 o'clock, and then suddenly ceased altogether. The storm was not severe enough in the City to interfere with the running of the surface railroad cars, but at the Post Office it was last night reported that the through Western mail, by way of Pittsburg and due at about 6:30, had arrived three hours late. There were also slight detentions in the mail wagon service, but not of sufficient importance to deserve comment.

At the Signal Service Bureau the afternoon reports showed that the snow-storm had not been an extensive one. Snow fell in small quantities during the afternoon in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, and there was a heavy storm of snow in Baltimore. The weather during the day was extremely cold in some parts of the country. In Breckinridge, Minn., the mercury was down to 10°, in Duluth it was at 13°; in St. Paul, 9°, while in La Crosse, Madison, and Milwaukee, Wis., it ranged all the way from 16° to 18°, and the sky was clear to fair. The thermometer here indicated 31° at 3:30; it was 18° at 6 in the morning. The indications were last night that the weather to-day would be colder and clear. The wind was then blowing from the north, and from every quarter the weather was reported to be colder than it had been at any time during the day.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	34°	25°	3:30 P. M.	50°	28°
6 A. M.	34°	25°	6 P. M.	46°	25°
9 A. M.	40°	27°	9 P. M.	43°	28°
12 M.	48°	31°	12 P. M.	39°	27°

Average temperature yesterday.......27⅛°
Average temperature for same date last year.....41⅞°

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher barometer and temperature, northerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain.

For the East Gulf States, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain, northerly winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For New-England, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by stationary or lower barometer, falling followed by stationary or higher temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain in the southern portion.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly, veering to easterly or southerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain.

For the lower lake region, lower barometer, falling, followed by stationary or rising, temperature, variable winds, shifting to easterly or southerly, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, shifting to southerly, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by stationary or rising barometer, higher temperature, variable winds, shifting to south-west or north-west, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling, except the Red River, which will slowly rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, and are ordered for Breakwater, Chincoteague, Cape May.

CONDITION OF THE CAPE COD CANAL.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News.

The Cape Cod canal ended pretty near the spot where it commenced. Some of the farmers at Sandwich, who own the land where the Italians dug the canal, are disgusted already. When the contractor came on with his men to commence digging, one of the farmers, who owned the land, objected to their commencing on his grounds, which happened to be the very best part of his farm. The contractor asked him what he valued the land at which would be used for the canal project. He named the sum, and the contractor told him that "they would willingly pay him that." So he said to them "All right, go ahead," which they did. Now, he says he has plenty of cellars, "ready made," on his farm, but no customers to build the houses. He wishes to know who will pay him for his land, which is dug out and piled up in the worst manner.

A YOUNG GERMAN'S DESPAIR.

George Heimann, a young German, 18 years of age, of No. 151 Rivington-street, unable to obtain employment, and being without money or friends, attempted to destroy himself yesterday by taking strychnine. He was found lying in convulsions on the sidewalk in front of No. 33 Rivington-street, and was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. At midnight last night he was pronounced out of danger. Heimann evidently belongs to a good family, and has received a fair mercantile education. He left his home in Germany a month ago, went to France, and thence sailed for New-York, where he arrived a fortnight ago. His search for employment has been continued ever since.

UNITING TO PAY CHURCH DEBTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—About 18 months ago an alliance was formed between the six Methodist churches of this city for the purpose of paying off their indebtedness, which ranged from $1,100 to $12,000 on each church, and aggregated $35,500. This amount is now fully paid, and to-day these churches held a Thanksgiving jubilee at the Central Church. More than 3,000 men, women, and children belonging to these churches and Sunday-schools contributed to the fund.

BURIAL OF GOV. WILLIAMS.

WHEATLAND, Ind., Nov. 25.—The burial of the late Gov. Williams took place to-day in the cemetery on his homestead farm, the sermon being delivered by the Pastor of the Methodist church of Wheatland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Samuel Taussig, a wealthy Jewish sugar refiner, brother of Isaac W. Taussig, Mayor of Jersey City, was to-day married to Miss Lena Alexander.

The MacKinnon Pen.

The only successful reservoir Pen in the market. The only pen with a diamond circle around the point. The only pen that will stand the test of time. Always ready; always with you; never blots nor soils the hands. A history of this pen, its uses, prices, &c., free. MACKINNON PEN COMPANY, No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: North Carolina Frauds; At the National Capital; Politics and Politicians; Mr. Gladstone's Policy; The Nation's Currency; Postal Service Methods; The Statue of Hamilton; English Public Affairs; Crime and Its Penalties; North-west Possessions; A Disgrace to Humanity; The First Fall of Snow; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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Are cautioned against vile counterfeits on JAMES PYLE'S celebrated PEARLINE with names of a similar sound and in packages of a similar shape. PEARLINE is the only safe article to make washing easy. [illegible]

I, Harriet S. Babcock, 152 1-2 Lexington-av., Brooklyn, having been a sufferer for years from liver complaint, have been effectually cured by the use of Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

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MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Chas. H. Selleck, of Norwalk, Conn., Mr. HARRIS DE FOREST LOCKWOOD to ANNIE CORNELIA, daughter of the late John S. Lawrence, of this City.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Jacksonville, Ill., of pneumonia, EDWARD W., son of the late Edward W. and Sarah Davis Bradley, formerly of Boston.

CODWISE.—CHAS. F. CODWISE, in his 81st year. Funeral from Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, Friday, Nov. 26, at 10:30.

CORY.—At Rahway, Nov. 24, Mrs. ELIZA B. CORY, widow of Lewis Cory, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Milton-av., Rahway, N. J., Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rahway Depot to meet the train leaving New-York at 12 o'clock.

CRANE.—Last evening, MARIA A. BRENNAN CRANE, daughter of the late Moses Treat Crane, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the residence of G. N. Stebbins, No. 445 West 21st-st.

DENNISTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, JOHN A. DENNISTON, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 West Houston-st. (Ludlow-place,) on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock. No flowers.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, WILLIAM EVANS.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 13 Schermerhorn-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family on Saturday. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

FLOYD.—Departed this life, on Thursday morning, Nov. 25, WILLIAM R. FLOYD, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

GOULD.—On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., at his residence, No. 28 East 126th-st., after a short illness, JAMES GOULD.

Relatives and friends are invited to be present at the funeral services on Friday, the 26th inst., at 4 P. M. Also, Yorkville Lodge, No. 1,619, K. of H., Court Earnest, No. 5,787, A. O. of F., Manhattan Lodge, No. 180, I. O. M. A.

GUPPY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH W. GUPPY, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 30 East 65th-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HALSTED.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, 23d inst., WILLIE BUSH, son of Wm. H. and Caroline M. Halsted, aged 24 years and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 12 noon train from Grand Central Depot.

HICKS.—At his residence, Sands Point, Long Island, on Fourth day, Eleventh month, 24th, 1880, JAMES M. HICKS, in the 60th year of his age.

JONES.—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at his residence, No. 37 West 19th-st., HERMAN LE ROY JONES.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison-av. and 44th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LOWRY.—At the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 25, Commodore R. B. LOWRY, U. S. N.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, WILLIAM MARTIN, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Friday, Nov. 26, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from foot of Whitehall-st.

Chicago papers please copy.

NORDMANN.—ACHILLE, on the 24th inst., in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 1 West 26th-st.

PECK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, WALTER H., son of the late Capt. James Peck, aged 20 years 1 month and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Lee, No. 173 Cumberland-st., on Friday, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M.

PEPOON.—After a short illness, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, widow of Marshall Pepoon.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

SPELLMEYER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 23, inst., of croupal diphtheria, BOYD SMITH, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, Pastor of St. James's M. E. Church, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 6 years 5 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. James's Church.

SPICER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, EMMIE H. SPICER, eldest daughter of John W. and Nellie F. Spicer, in the 21st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 520 Lexington-av.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, ANNA THOMAS, widow of Philip W. Thomas.

Relatives and friends of the family and her sons James and Thomas E. Raymond, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 231 Pacific-st., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock.

WEEKS.—In Brooklyn, on the 24th inst., at the residence of C. R. St. George, No. 115 Quincy-st., Miss PHŒBE WEEKS, in her 91st year.

Her friends and those of the late John W. Oddie are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 7, Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed;) and at 7:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Belgenland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Nov. 22. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Nov. 24. The mails for Havana leave New-York Nov. 23, 24, and 26. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Nov. 24. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Nov. 25. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Nov. 27. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 2. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 13. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 20, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH AT 11 O'CLOCK:

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POLITICAL.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1880, at 8 o'clock P. M.
JACOB GODDE, H. FRIEDSAM, Chairman.
PAUL SCHNELLER, Secretaries.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

THE LAST WORK OF A MEDICAL EXPERT—DR. EDWARD SEGUIN'S EDUCATIONAL UTOPIA—THE SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE.

The last contribution to the literature of science made by the late Dr. Edward Seguin, the pioneer of education for idiots in this country, and the founder of our first institution for that purpose, consisted of the revision and nearly complete recast of his "Report on Education" as United States Commissioner at the Vienna Exposition in 1873. At the date of his death the work had just gone through the press of the Derflinger Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and the advance copies transmitted to medical acquaintances had brought his views on the subject of education in general—not the training of idiots and deaf-mutes only—prominently forward as a topic in scientific circles. In its original form the report was full and intelligible in description of what was to be seen in the Pavilion de l'Enfant, with its wonderful designs for cradles and all nursery appliances, interspersed with acute observations on the physiology of cerebral development and the value of nursery and even of prenatal impressions. Of the latter he gives a curious instance. A lady now living in Eleventh-street, New-York, being alone with her sick husband in an isolated country house, saw, at night, some one wrapped in a sheet trying to force an entrance. Unarmed and unaided, with the preternatural strength of terror, she piled heavy furniture against the door, and raised such an outcry that the intruder retired without effecting his purpose. Soon after this untoward event she gave birth to a son who, from a baby, although in perfect health in other respects and remarkably quiet, for several years always awoke from sleep at the exact hour of the night when the struggle commenced, screaming and trembling with terror. The habit finally disappeared as the boy grew older, and, as a man, he was remarkable for endurance and heroic courage. A page or two further on one stumbles upon a curious explanation of the phenomenon of the fuller development of the left hemisphere of the brain, which commences at early period of cerebral history. Generally, in the cradle, the baby lies on the right side instinctively, in order to relieve the heart from pressure and facilitate its movements. In this mode of resting, while the cranial bones are still soft and yielding, the right hemisphere of the cerebrum is compressed by the pillow and receives less blood than the left. Thus the foundation is laid for the superior volume and development of the left hemisphere and for the superior dexterity of the right hand over the left. He adjures mothers to remember also that the ornaments of a cradle, particularly those of a bright color, and adapted to attract the baby's attention, should never be placed above and lateral to the range of vision, and intimates that misplaced decoration is a prolific cause of hypnotism, cross-eye, and even of convulsions. At the same time, psychologically viewed, cradle ornamentation should dispense with highly wrought, high-colored, or grotesque figures. The seeds of most of the insanities are sown, he thinks, in the cradle, and the fatal *credo quia absurdum*, which appears to be an ineradicable quality of many minds one encounters in daily life, may often be traced to the morbid stimulant of the baby imagination, arising from a constantly excited retina of the eye and consequent exaggerated activity of its image-forming function.

There are many curious and acute examples of physiological reasoning scattered through the description of the Pavilion de l'Enfant, which none but a mind trained in the finer subtleties of science could have conceived. From the nursery and the cradle he passes to the discussion of the Salle d'Asyle and the kindergartens of modern Europe. Most Americans have heard of Froebel and his "divine foolishness," as some adverse critic styles his method, who founded the kindergarten system of Germany; but few, perhaps, will gather any meaning from the phrase salle d'asyle, except that of an asylum of some kind. The word salle (Italian sala) corresponds to the German garten and our familiar school-room. The Salle d'Asyle is intended, however, for little toddlers from 2 to 7 years of age; and, as it prevails in European cities, is arranged upon the general plan of a large yard, carefully drained and graveled, open to the sun, planted with trees discreetly shading its contour, with shrubs and flowers. The pupils arrive at 9 o'clock, and, having their clothes, hats, and baskets in the entrance hall, are washed and prepared for the exercises of the day—for the Salle d'Asyle, not being a pay school, is open to all comers, and some of the pupils require a bath before joining their play-fellows. There are one or two large rooms, partly fitted with seats graduated to the age of the pupil, and partly open for exercises. A few cradles are among the furniture, and there are two stands to hold the images or tableaux and a large box in which are stored the materials for object lessons. At 12 o'clock a simple soup is served, and if the pupils have brought delicacies in their baskets they may be taken as dessert. When families can afford it they pay half a penny for the pupil's dinner; if not, there is the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes which the good priests or Sisters will somehow manage to feed daily for the maintenance of their tiny charges, for the Salle d'Asyle is a Catholic institution, and one of the means by which the Catholic influence is perpetuated.

The exercises are very simple, and there are no books, but plenty of pictures, figures, tableaux, and other means of awakening the latent perception. Calisthenics and movements of all types, single and in unison, are taught, and the little voices are exercised in articulation by the repetition of prayers in dislocated periods, or the singing of hymns. After this come object, color, and form lessons, games are played, the little ones are told stories, and at 5 o'clock the school is dismissed. There is no formal classification of pupils; the motive enforced is not duty, the pupil never being urged to learn because he ought to learn. On the other hand, curiosity is the only impulse of which advantage is taken, and no compulsory study is permitted. Of course, the stories served up by the good Brothers or Sisters are usually of a religious cast—tales of how the Virgin Mary appeared to such or such a little girl who was very pious and gave all her pennies to the conversion of the Heathen; of the theurgic and miraculous cure of diseases; of the transmigration of the demon into the body of a black cat for the purpose of carrying away the soul of a little girl who worried her mother by crying for bonbons, and such like narratives.

Lovingly as our author dwells upon these things, his reminiscences of the kindergarten must be omitted because of the familiarity of the subject and of the systematic development given to the new doctrine of physiological education—altogether a new topic in this country. And "what is physiological education?" Certainly not the introduction of physiological text-books into our schools, which was advocated a few years ago, but the development of the collective aptitudes—muscular, emotional, and intellectual, in accordance with the principles of physiology—the application of scientific method to education, under the supervision of physicians. For example, the economical basis of education may be said to rest upon the fact that every organism has its normal temperature—in man 98.6° Fahrenheit. Deviation from this *normus* represents abnormal oxidation, and the number of degrees of deviation is the mathematical symbol of the amount of tissue-waste above the normal in toil or study. Ordinarily the rise in temperature in study is about four-tenths of a degree; and a rise of one, two, or more degrees may be considered indicative of advancing peril. The medical thermometer, representing the normal temperature of the human body, 98.6° Fahrenheit, or 37° centigrade, by zero, is so readily understood and used even by a fairly intelligent parent that there is very little excuse, except in ignorance or neglect, for the frequent and fatal cases of cerebral meningitis which occur during the school sessions in this City. It would be interesting, perhaps, to follow Dr. Seguin through his dissertation on physiological method in education, commencing with muscular training, instinctive and voluntary, simple and co-ordinate, and going on to cultivate the senses to accurate presentation of objective data, before burdening the intellect with set formulas of logic, ratiocination, and abstract manoeuvring. Nor is this method so barren in its applications to practical life as it appears at first glance. Even before the door of the sick room is opened the trained observer notes often full in the physician from what disease the patient is suffering, or reveals the existence of incurable and disease-generating, but concealed, gases. The sense of taste, the unclouded eye, appreciating the minute differences in pulse and flesh pressure, the delicate nose, and interpreting the infinite modifications of odor as sentinels in contagious cotton and wadding; the accurate and cultivated ear upon which the whole science of auscultation rests; the fingertips so delicate in their discrimination that they seem almost to have brains of their own; the hand educated to guide the scalpel or bistouri with unerring precision when the variation of a hair breadth is death or deformity—all these are familiar examples of the importance of muscular and sensory training, as compared with boyish repetitions of the Latin paradigms. And such an education must begin early, in order that its fullest perfection may be attained. Not the physician and surgeon only, but the artist and the artisan, and, indeed, the common operative in the factory must depend for success more upon educated muscles and trained senses and perceptions than upon abstract intellectual acquirement. It is the man of faculty—rather than of abstract and dead knowledge—whom the exigencies of life find valuable, and whose utopias are ultimately clothed with reality. While fully recognizing the relation of the highest and most artistic and symmetrical development of the muscular, sensory, sympathetic, and emotional functions of the organism, to robustness, symmetry, and power of intellect; while in fact abolishing, as all true science abolishes, the hard and fast lines which the metaphysical method in psychology has interposed between the emotive and intellective departments of the mental life, Dr. Seguin forbears to push his inductions to their last extremity. Radical as he is in the treatment of the subject, he is, at the same time, practical—willing to accept the best attainable where the best is unreclaimable. Taking for his starting-point in intellectual training the comprehensive general principle, so fully developed and demonstrated by the experimental and observational researches into the physiology of mental activity and aptitude, of Vic D'Azyr, Cabanis, Durand de Gros, Brown-Séquard, Vulpian Schiff, and Claude Bernard, that the small nervous centres of the body, and even the peripheral buds in which nervous filaments terminate, are not only capable of furnishing the initium, but also of becoming the centres of nervous actions in which the brain has no part, or only a secondary one, our author finds in it the basis of the physiological method in education; that he is by no means prepared to exclude purely abstract modes of intellectual culture. No doubt the musician is indebted for his faculty to a higher organization of the ear than that which ordinarily prevails; nor is there any more doubt that poetry has its starting-point in the nervous harp of the same organ than there is that the primary stimulant of imagination and of painting and the kindred arts is furnished by a higher and more sensitive optic organization than that of the man whose mind has no wings, whose hand no execution. Goethe, Shelley, Coleridge, and most great poets and artists, indeed, have been the possessors of a peculiar reflex action of the retina, by which a scene or a fancy could be recalled and held (not in the mind) like a picture—like something actually seen at the moment—impressed upon the retinal expansion of the optic nerve. So lovers of music and musicians often declare that they actually hear a strain of music when they endeavor to recall it, instead of remembering it merely as a mental impression. The objective reality returns, and the ear is the seat of the same component sensation that thrilled its nervous fibres months or possibly years ago. Great orators sometimes confess the same reflex faculty of ear. Indeed, upon no other hypothesis except such reflex action, or the imputation of conscious dishonesty, can many of the musical, poetical, and rhetorical plagiarisms of eminent masters be accounted for. When Coleridge wrote—

> "The sun now rose upon the left,
> Out of the sea came he,
> And he shone bright, and on the right
> Went down into the sea."

It is very difficult to believe that some unconscious reminiscence of Schiller's lines was not working in his ear:

> "With noiseless tread him rose the sun
> Out of the deeps of the sea;
> With noiseless tread he sinks at the sun
> Into the deeps of the sea."

Recognizing the large fact, then, that all impressions of the senses, even in our vaguest moments of reverie, possess an educating power and may blossom at some time hereafter, their source forgotten, into a brilliant and complex intellectual conception, a deep imagining, or a felicitous stroke of art, Dr. Seguin would have the world see to it that the senses of the men and women of the future are environed with objects calculated to develop a wholesome and symmetrical ideation. He would eradicate superstition by excluding the sombre, the grotesque, the barren from the *tabula rasa* of the baby's eye in the cradle and the lad's in the school-room. No reflex spectres of the terrible should be reproduced in infantile dreams or reverie. He would have the child's senses protected from things calculated to engender distorted cerebral images, wild and tangled modes of ideation.

Health he would rest upon large general principles susceptible, with modern instruments of precision, of easy application. The globulin in the blood, the force of the heart, the temperature, the capacity for absorbing oxygen, the condition of the eye, the power in a given volume of muscle, can all be measured with accuracy, so that the physiological state of a pupil can be at any moment ascertained and expressed in mathematical terms by a competent physician. Books like this, as pregnant with practical suggestiveness as with utopian dreams, are, perhaps, not exactly text-books for ward politicians when discussing the educational question, but they have a value of their own which can only be measured by their silent influence upon the progress of educational theories from century to century. Better than this—they are fresh, quickening to the brain, and furnish materials for cogitation.

ART NOTES.

—Alexandre Dumas is to have a statue in the Place Malesherbes.

—At St. Louis there will be an exhibition this Winter of three local artists of repute, Messrs. Meeker, Marple, and Tracy.

—Prizes of $1,250, $750, and $500 are announced for the three best designs for groups of sculpture to be placed on Blackfriars bridge, over the Thames.

—A sculptor of Nashville, named Dury, has made a bust of Robert E. Lee, from the photograph, and is about to make a companion head of Stonewall Jackson.

—The President of the Chicago Academy of Design recognizes the merit of the artist in the following words: "The artist is possessed of patience and modesty, but withal vitality and perseverance, and when banded together, as are those of our association, are a power and sure to command respect and esteem."

—A German Superintendent of drawing in the Cincinnati public schools has risen up in a pamphlet and denounced the shallowness of the art craze which pervades that city. Charges of love of display and effect at the expense of earnestness and painstaking are made without reserve. The pamphlet will be translated into English.

—The Boston *Traveller* says of the exhibition of paintings by a young artist of New-York: "Mr. Shirlaw is especially an artist from inner force as well as outer cultivation, and the history of his art-life more closely resembles that of foreign painters in mediæval days than that of the modern artists of either continent."

—The Treasurer of the monument to be erected at Montreal to Hackett, the Orangeman, advertises for $800 more, owing to the failure of one of the largest subscribers to pay his subscription. The monument is called "the last tribute to the memory of a martyred brother, and a lasting testimony of their detestation of his murderers."

—San Francisco, at least a part of it, is having a virtuous fit over a nude painting which is in the art exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair. The teachers of the Oakland schools, who were to visit the galleries with their pupils, requested that the work be veiled during their passage. A vote which was taken among the visitors on a Saturday afternoon, as to whether the painting should be removed or not, resulted against the idea of removal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Sanford Thayer, portrait painter and pupil of the late Charles L. Elliott, died lately, in Syracuse, N. Y., at 60 years of age. He began as a carriage painter, and while working at his trade saw Elliott paint on the panel of a carriage for the owner of the shop a copy of David's "Napoleon Crossing the Alps." On attempting to copy this copy Elliott asked to see the result, gave him some advice, and encouraged him to work. At a later period he renewed the acquaintance, and Elliott sent a portrait taken of the ambitious carriage painter to the Royal Academy in London. When Elliott died his friend Thayer came to New-York to complete certain portraits left unfinished by that genial painter. Mr. Thayer was born in Victory, Cayuga County, the son of a farmer, and at 14 was thrown on his own resources.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN APPEAL.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND REPUBLICAN VOTERS FOR MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a Republican I appeal to the Republican press and Republican voters of the whole country to aid the Republicans of Missouri in making Missouri a Republican State for 1884. As you will see by a glance at the map of the United States, the geographical position of Missouri places her naturally in alliance with the great Republican States of Illinois on the east, Iowa on the north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west. Missouri lies thrust out from the South northwardly as a great promontory, surrounded by Republican States except on the south, where it borders on Arkansas. The agricultural lands of Missouri north and west of the Missouri River are unsurpassed, and the same may be said of the counties along and on the south side of the Missouri River, from and including Kansas City, down to St. Louis, and bordering upon the State of Kansas. The south-western and south-eastern portions of the State abound in iron, lead, and other ores, with fine agricultural lands. The State presents unsurpassed attractions to the capitalist in its mineral and agricultural resources. The climate is more genial than the more northern States, and the producer is nearer to market, saving cost of transportation on surplus products, on his supplies, and in traveling expenses. Yet, notwithstanding the great advantages presented by Missouri in being so much nearer to market and a more genial climate, persons seeking new homes in the West have for years passed over Missouri into Kansas and Nebraska and other States and Territories further west and north, and purchased lands at double and quadruple that for which they could be purchased in Missouri. The question naturally arises, why is this? The answer is that Missouri is a Democratic State, and that persons seeking new locations do not deem it the safe a State in which to invest and locate as the neighboring Republican States. Now, it is just as easy for our Republican friends in the North to make Missouri a Republican State within the next four years (as it was for them to do in 1880 in Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota Republican States, and I trust they will do so. How it is to be done admits of a ready answer. By Republicans all over the country seeking new homes coming to Missouri, where lands are cheaper than Greeley say any one doubts this? Let let him ask Max Strakrosch (Nilsson's manager in this country,) or Signors Arditi, Campanini, or Col. Mapleson, or Miss Cary.

These are a few of the examples I could name of the fact that this "critic" has not accomplished "half his task," for he does not "know" the primary facts of the art he is permitted to criticise. What, then, is your respected contemporary's definition of a critic? Let me suggest that they take their Worcester again, strike out Pope's lines, and substitute these:

> "A critic's one who writes with gilled pen,
> Juggles with facts, and puzzles other men."

X.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880.

THE LATENT REPUBLICAN VOTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not a pretense, so far as I am aware, has been made that any "fraud" was perpetrated by Republicans in Westchester County at the last election. The vote of that county has been canvassed and officially announced, as appears in your issue of to-day, by the Board of Supervisors, in which board there is a Democratic majority: (I mention this fact incidentally only, as the Democratic members are well known to be honorable men.) In 1876 the vote of the county was as follows:

Hayes, 9,378; Tilden, 12,054; Democratic majority, 2,681. In 1880 it is: Garfield, 11,897; Hancock, 11,896; Democratic majority, 401; Republican gain, 1,794; Democratic loss, 196; Democratic majority loss, 1,990.

Allow each Democratic vote lost to have gone to the Republican gain, (1,794—196,) and you have 1,598 new Republican votes, as compared with 1876. A few, of course, were cast by young men who attained their majority since that year, and a few by persons who moved into the county, but by far the greater number were cast by Republicans who neglected to vote in 1876, and who, at the late election, were alive to its critical importance. The conclusions to be drawn from this canvass are clear and obvious: 1. It accounts for the increase of the Republican vote in other counties which the Democratic national and local organizations have professed to believe extraordinary and "fraudulent." 2. It also shows the latent and hitherto entirely inactive vote in the Republican Party itself, which a thorough canvass will always bring to the polls.

EDWARD B. COWLES.

EYE, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1880.

THE LOGIC OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another and a very strong point in favor of your argument about Dr. Tyng and Lourdes this morning is found in what he is reported to have said about the Immaculate Conception. He (according to newspaper report) said that the child Bernadette related that the apparition declared to her that it was "the immediately conceived;" that he believed the child sincere; that she told what had been said to her in a way which indicated that she herself was an unintelligent medium as to these wonderous things.

Now, the logic of belief in all this seems to be that if the apparition was a fact, if the miraculous cures are a fact, the spiritual being thus revealed must have told the truth; must have been the Virgin; and we have, therefore, an authoritative declaration from heaven that the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is truth.

The deduction from all this is that Dr. Tyng must believe in the Immaculate Conception as a revealed truth—one of the irreconcilable differences of belief existing between the Roman Church and the catholic branch of Dr. Tyng's own Church. Verily, the Doctor has taken a signally stupid step.

AN ANGLICAN CATHOLIC.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1880.

LEONA DARE.

THE ROMANCE IN A TRAPEZE PERFORMER'S LIFE.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 17.

There came, here in July, and have been staying here off and on ever since, stopping generally at the Pacific, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Theodore Grunebaum, of Vienna. Mr. Grunebaum belongs to a good Austrian family, and, coming with plenty of money and good credentials, was not long in getting acquainted in the city. After stopping at the hotel for some little time after their first arrival, they went up to Geneva Lake and were there about a month. It is very much easier to become acquainted in the freer life of a watering-place than in a city, and therefore both Mr. Grunebaum and his wife, who is a very fine-looking woman, made a large number of acquaintances, some of them from among the prominent society people of Chicago. Mrs. Grunebaum spoke English fluently—better than her husband, who, however, spoke it fairly well—much better than most of the Germans. Among the ladies who were introduced to her on account of this proficiency in English shown by a foreigner. They were so far inducted into fashionable society as to be invited to parties of prominent people, and to receive and be received by persons of unquestioned social standing. Lately the report has crept into circulation that the handsome German lady was none other than Leona Dare, the famous trapeze-performer. There is no reason, of course, why a person who has performed on the trapeze should not, if well married and well managed, go into any society which her husband's social position would ordinarily entitle her to enter. Nevertheless, when this report became current that Mrs. Grunebaum was Leona Dare, and when it was confirmed by the fact that one young lady who called upon her at the hotel, and was shown by Mrs. Grunebaum some photographs of a handsome lady in the costume of the trapeze, and was informed that they were her pictures, the young lady was very much shocked, and those to whom she imparted the information were equally horrified.

There is no question as to the identity of Mrs. Grunebaum and Leona Dare. While a performer, first in a circus and afterward in theatres like the Adelphi and Haverly's, she was known by sight, of course, by hundreds of people who are now themselves of Chicago. Chicago theatres, she knew them and they, after a time, knew her. She had changed somewhat, having grown stouter and wearing her hair in a different fashion, but after she had told them who she was they had no difficulty in recollecting her.

The history of her marriage with Mr. Grunebaum, as ascertained yesterday, is as follows: He had been attached to her before the accident which came near killing her. When that happened he went to her, and, after her recovery, urged her to marry him. The injuries received were such as to prevent her from performing for some time at least, and she went with him to England, and was there married to him last June. It was a runaway match, his parents being opposed to the alliance, especially as he was quite young. From England they came to this country, and soon after arrival here she went down to Coles County, where she was born and reared. Her stepfather, Jesse Adams, is still living at Mattoon. It was there that E. M. Warner first met her and brought her out in the circus, soon after getting to her old home and informing them of her marriage to Mr. Grunebaum, they asked her what had become of her previous husband, Hall, and she stated that she supposed he was dead, as she had not heard from him since he deserted her in 1876. They asked her if she had ever gotten a divorce from him, to which she replied in the negative. Then they informed her that Hall was still alive, and that it was necessary to have a divorce from the first husband before she could be legally married to the second. Upon hearing this unexpected and unpleasant intelligence she made application at Charleston, Coles County, for a divorce. The papers were filed on the 22d of September of this year, the plaintiff claiming that she had been a resident of Coles County for the past year. She alleged that she was married in 1871, in New-York City, to Thomas J. Hall, who deserted her in March, 1876. In her testimony, on which the decree was granted, she stated that Hall was a cracker-jack performer, and that he is not a citizen of Coles County, and his present whereabouts are unknown. On the 15th of this month—Monday—the divorce was granted on the ground of desertion, and Miss Dare was at liberty to legally marry Mr. Grunebaum. The decree reached here that night, and they will be remarried to-day. There was no intention on the part of any one to violate the law, and this annoying occurrence is simply due to the belief of Leona Dare that her husband was dead, and to the innocence of Mr. Grunebaum, who did not verify so important a fact.

It was Mr. Grunebaum's intention when he left Europe to make a trip around the world, but since leaving home he has received telegrams from his father forgiving him for his runaway match, and urging him to return, so that it is probable that he will not carry out his original intention, but go back to Germany before many months.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

ADDRESS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE—THE LATE CANVASS REVIEWED AND THOROUGH ORGANIZATION URGED.

The Virginia Republican State Committee held a meeting in Richmond on Tuesday, and inst., and unanimously adopted the following address:

To the Republicans of Virginia:

We have just passed through a canvass in which we have had to contend against the most formidable obstacles, and yet we have gained one member of Congress and cast over 94,000 votes for Gen. Garfield for President—a vote with which, when he become accustomed to the difficulties that surrounded him, he cannot but be deeply gratified.

Not only did we suffer largely from the unjust requirement of the prepayment of the capitation tax and the failure of commissioners of the revenue to assess large numbers of our voters, but the plans and purposes of your State Executive Committee were from the commencement seriously interfered with, thwarted, and obstructed by parties both inside and outside the State, whose duty it was to have aided and sustained the committee in every possible legitimate way. These obstructions culminated in the very last days of the canvass in a deliberate, strenuous, and costly effort to transfer the Republican vote of the State from its own candidate, Gen. Garfield, to one of the Democratic Electoral tickets that was put up in Virginia.

Your committee did all in its power in the brief period which was left to counteract this deep treason to the Republican Party of the country, this gross injury and insult to the Republicans of Virginia, but it was impossible to get information of the baseness of this movement to all of the voting places, or even to all of the counties in the State, and thousands of votes were thus lost to Garfield and the Republican Party. But your own stanch adherence to the principles of the Republican Party caused you to stand solidly by your party, and with your 94,000 united votes for Garfield and Arthur to administer the sternest rebuke to those who conceived and engineered this traitorous and disgraceful scheme for making Republicans desert their own honored chief and support his Democratic opponent.

Had we been allowed to carry out our plan of campaign without interference on the part of any but our natural foes, the Democrats, under whatever name they have chosen to call themselves, would have carried the State by a large plurality for your own ticket, and you would have achieved the great end of dividing the solid South on the Presidential question—a result that would have been of incalculable benefit to the whole country. The results of this contrast show what we can do when we have our own control even in Virginia. With harmony and unity in our ranks and a strict adherence to Republican principles, and a fixed determination to succeed, we can at the next election get such a representation in the State Legislature as will give the Republican Party control in measures, and will enable it to remove from the statute-books, with entire justice to all, many laws that now operate most unjustly and with especial harshness upon Republicans. To this end it is essential to have thorough organization in the party throughout the whole State and throughout every county in the State. For that purpose we earnestly call upon you to maintain and extend your organizations, and to take all measures to increase your voting strength. Keep your county organizations full, and put into them your best and strongest men. Transform your Garfield and Arthur clubs into Republican clubs, and in districts where you have no clubs establish them. Have meetings of your clubs once a month for the present, and at every meeting increase your numbers. Let it be understood among you that you are Republicans. Nothing else, and avoid all efforts to detach you from the party for any purpose, and move solidly together on all political questions, and when the next election of Governor and members of the Legislature takes place you will find that you have carried the Republican banner to the front in the State of Virginia, and will receive the applause of the Republicans of the whole country.

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. SPIERS, Secretary.

CHINESE GALLERY GODS.

HOW THEY ENJOY THE CELESTIAL DRAMA OF THE PERIOD.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18.

A visitor to one of the Chinese theatres of this city cannot fail to notice the singular appearance of the Celestial gallery gods, and observe the points of difference which distinguish them from a similar element at American places of amusement. At the Grand Theatre, on Washington-street, one day and night last week a play was presented, which, if its counterpart could be given upon the American stage, would set the gallery wild with delight. As it was, it fell upon the Mongolian ears and created only a faint ripple of applause and widely smiles of satisfaction. At the Theatre Theapian temple the main gallery is arranged very much after the style of those in American theatres. Two small side galleries are reserved for women, but in the main central portion of the auditorium the Celestial laundryman, the kitchen boy, the street vender of vegetables, and the highbinder daily and nightly assemble to witness, with unflagging interest and patience, which Christian civilization never can supply, the theatrical spectacle drag its weary way from 8 P. M. until midnight. The play presented, though, is one presented, which, for high tragedy, low comedy, female treachery, and triumphant virtue, ought to have been sufficient to fire the heart of the gallery and keep it burning in a tumult of enthusiasm, but it did not. Perhaps the reason which might explain this lack of enthusiasm on the part of the gallery gods. The natural tendency of sitting on a hard bench and watching a play for 10 mortal hours is enough to discourage any extraordinary demonstrations of approval. Then, the practice followed in the American gallery is always sure to come out strong does not exist in a Chinese theatre. There is no long overture by the orchestra and tedious wait for the curtain to go up, for curtains and scene-shiftings are unknown to the heathen. The visitors will consequently miss the short, sharp, and decisive jerks of occasionally characteristic the crowded upper regions of a Christian theatre.

The Chinese gallery god is, like his white rival, an earnest student of the drama. When the curtain rises he takes up its position at the rear of the stage, the leader clashes his cymbals, tunes his fiddle, the other unmentionable instruments set up their squeak and din, and, although the hand of the large clock in the rear of the stage points to 8 P. M., the gallery god is in position, with a face as expressionless as a tallow candle, and, as a rule, he stays there till midnight. A person can watch a crowd of these Celestials as they attend a 10-hours' play, and if they are evidently satisfied, he will look in vain for what could justly be termed an enthusiastic outburst of applause. To an outside barbarian the play on Friday last looked like a crude mixture of "Hamlet," "Richard III," "Romeo and Juliet" style, the whole being interspersed with choice selections from a Chinese opera. Of the "Hamlet" school, with a vengeance! Impossible. Any person who had the patience and endurance to sit the play through could get some idea of the plot and its many intricacies. The hero of the play was a warrior who grew up about a court over which a Chinese Queen presided. The afternoon was occupied in getting him prominently before the public by various Court scenes. He gradually began to display a great deal of military talent as well as capacity for Court intrigue. About 5 o'clock a grand season of war commenced, in which the entire resources of the stock company were called into requisition. Some eight or ten Brigadier-Generals raised a revolt, and for three hours the slaughter was fearful. Ten or twelve engagements were fought. Finally the hero—Iago, Richard, Romeo, or whatever his name was—overcame the last of his rivals, and, as he lay on the field of battle with a sword sticking in his back.

Of course so successful a campaign added to his early popularity at Court and gave him a great deal of influence. His only enemy and rival was a very crabbe patriarch, who appeared to be the Queen's favorite adviser and Premier. The Premier, however, was determined to marry the girl himself, and a great amount of time was taken up with Court intrigues and stolen interviews. These eventually led to another armed outbreak, and the Prime Minister raised the flag of rebellion. About 11 o'clock the leader of the orchestra laid aside his Court fiddle and clashed his warlike cymbals again. An hour's hard fighting took place, and of course the hero was successful, killing several Generals in the last act, also the Prime Minister, and triumphantly getting the Queen to bless his union with the Princess, whom he rescued from the clutches of his enemy. During the long 10 hours of tumult which took place, hardly a Chinaman left the gallery; the "gods" were evidently interested, but they kept all enthusiasm quiet. As the close there was a satisfactory rumble in their throats, and they left with an air of chaste and dignified peace, what they expected to see—were satisfied and no more.

A BLIND BOY'S INGENIOUS WORK.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We have been shown a very interesting specimen of the work that can be done by the blind. It consists of the framework of a miniature house, which is made up of 88 pieces of wood neatly fitted and glued together. This house rests upon two supports, which are glued to the side of an ordinary four-ounce pressed glass medicine bottle. This bottle bears the stamp of Henry R. Gray, and shows no sign of having been cut or in any way tampered with. The each of the 88 pieces used have been cut in geometrical form, and fitted or built together inside the bottle. A still more wonderful part of this, however, is the manner. This is a piece of pine which is cut so as to fill the neck of the bottle and is firmly fastened, and left large at one end, to prevent it from passing into the bottle. A small wooden peg about three-quarters of an inch long is driven through the lower end of this stopper close to the neck of the bottle. By what means this has been done is a "sore perplexity." The whole is a remarkable instance of the great development which may be attained by a sense of touch which is especially noticeable in those who, being deprived of some other faculty, depend for their knowledge of external objects upon the sense of touch to a greater extent than those who are blessed with all their faculties.

THE OFT-WRECKED ROBINSON.

THE GHOST OF A STEAMER SINKS HIS VISIONARY SCHOONER—HIS NUMEROUS OTHER DISASTERS.

Correspondence of the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The discovery has recently been made, officially, that there is a mysterious mariner cruising on shore between Cape Cod and Chesapeake Bay, according to the season, who for two years past has followed the occupation of being wrecked. This ancient mariner has not yet been overhauled, but his bearings have been taken from time to time since 1876, and according to the latest calculations he must now be in the maritime of Norfolk. He is a weather-beaten, tough-looking craft, constructed, it report be true, somewhat on the model of the honest Jack-Tar of the melodrama, wearing a sou'-wester, a veteran reefing jacket, a real nautical shirt-collar, and bellbottomed trousers. He limps and has a wooden leg, in explanation of which pathetic peculiarities he wears a bandana handkerchief snugly clewed up around one knee, and in this guise he makes his way from Point Race to Cape Hatteras, appearing at Custom-house Capstan for a renewal of his papers, which are made to serve as passports through the realms of human sympathy and gullibility. He has discovered a new domain in fraud, which offers special attractions to the progressive tramp.

One of the regulations of the Life-saving Service provides for the delivery of what are known as "wrecking papers" to the master of every vessel clearing for sea. The Life-saving Service, like every other public service, is an enthusiast in its own department, which in this case is the discovery of wrecks and relief of distressed seamen. Such being the duty as well as delight of the Life-saving Service, it seems that every vessel sailing upon the ocean wave should be furnished with the wrecking papers, which must be returned to the station upon the wrecking papers are presented gratuitously to every master of a craft venturing out upon the deep or drawing in upon the shoals. The wrecking papers contain upon their face an printed caution, with blank space for written answer, by the castaway when he reaches shore. The blank also bears an imprint of the Custom-house seal, the set of Congress relating to the particular features of the service, and reserved space for the signatures of the wrecked, the Customs Collector, and a witness or two.

In the Summer of 1876 a seafaring man appeared in the office of the Collector of Customs at Providence, R. I., giving his name as Richard F. Robinson. He stated that he had been master of the schooner Hattie E. Lee, from Tonkiwa, Va., to New-Bedford, Mass., with a cargo of sweet potatoes. When off Point Race, Cape Cod, he was struck, during the night, by an unknown steamer, which, immediately after the collision, disappeared, leaving the sinking schooner and those on board to shift for themselves. The Captain and crew took life-boat and happily succeeded in making the land. As the story contained nothing of an improbable character on its face the wrecking papers were duly made out and forwarded to Washington by the Providence Collector. Capt. Robinson, talking a certified copy. As soon as the proper forwarded head-quarters of the Life-saving Service in this city, examination was made of the list of American vessels, which resulted in the discovery that there was no schooner registered by the name of Hattie E. Lee.

In 1879 Richard Robinson (no initial "F" this time) reported to the Collector at Bridgeport, N. J., that he had been master of the schooner Hattie E. Lee, with a cargo of paving-stones, bound, &c., the old story with slight variations—and again he obtained a certified copy of the wreck, the original documents being forwarded to Washington by the unsuspecting New-Jersey Collector. Capt. Robinson was making considerable soughing.

On the 16th of November, 1880, Wesley Robinson, a seafaring man, reported to the Deputy Collector at West Point, Va., that he had been master of the wheat schooner William H. Morgan, which was run down by the steamer San Salvador, causing a total loss, as usual, no insurance, &c. This was reported to have occurred on the 11th inst. The deputy at West Point declined to certify to the wreck, but notified his superiors at Norfolk. Capt. Wesley Robinson continued further in search of sympathetic certificates, which he applied for next to the Deputy Collector at Rappahannock, Va. Here Capt. Robinson stuck to everything related at West Point except the date of the disaster, which he stated had occurred on the 9th inst. The deputy at Rappahannock declined to issue the desired certificate, but wrote to his chief at Norfolk, who transmitted the letters of both officials to Capt. Kimball, Chief of the Life-saving Service, and Capt. Robinson's unreliability as to dates became apparent. It was evident, too, from his correspondence, that Capt. Robinson was worse than color-blind on the nights of the 9th and 11th, the last two dates of his wrecks, for the only steamer by the name of San Salvador went to the bottom of the sea Aug. 9, so that it could not have been the vessel that sunk that name, but only her ghost, which sank the wheat schooner William H. Morgan Nov. 11 and 9. Where Capt. Robinson may be now making his application is not known; but it is clear that for two years or more he has by hook or by crook, backed by plausibility on sympathy or fraud, as a badly wrecked but not totally discouraged mariner.

He may become a crippled wreck in his naval pursuit, but in any event his story, so far as it may be conjectured from the archives of the Life-saving Service, teaches a valuable lesson. The rogues, he was at once too precise and to profligate with his materials. He felt bound in duty to append a circumstantial answer to each of the 20 questions on the printed form, which genuine castaways get—and, if ever, do. Next, the hypothetical wreck invariably occurred on a moonlight night, with a "fair sail breeze." Thirdly, he wisely chose the names of vessels not in actual existence for his visionary barks, but he foolishly sunk the Hattie E. Lee twice, and his own name was always Robinson.

A LIVING SKELETON BEFORE DOCTORS.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 25.

Prof. A. B. Arnold lectured yesterday before a class of 121 students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Isaac W. Sprague, "the living skeleton." Sprague, who is now 39 years old, was present during the lecture. He was born in Massachusetts, and was until 12 years old a healthy boy. The disease of muscular wasting then came on gradually, and after a few years he was compelled to leave the shoemaker's bench, where he was working with his father, and seek some other mode of earning his living. His condition limited his showmen. When 22 years old he married, and has now three fine healthy boys. His height is 5 feet 3 inches, and his weight 45 pounds. The disease, the Professor further explained, was marked by progressive muscular wasting, some attributing it to disease of the muscles. The accepted theory, and which Prof. Arnold advanced, was that it was due to disease of the spinal cord. In its early stages electricity is used with advantage. The 10 cases, the lecturer explained, was a remarkable one, both for beginning so early and lasting so long, as the disease generally killed in five years, while this had lasted 27 years. The length of life in the present case was due to the fact that the disease had not involved the muscles of respiration and deglutition, (swallowing,) which were only now beginning to be affected. The head and face muscles were also in good condition, but the muscles of the body and extremities had disappeared. The subject had had a good appetite. The right side was not so much involved as the left. There was a patient at the City Hospital some weeks ago suffering with the same disease, which had begun in the muscles of the hand. He contracted it in Colorado. The disease is said to be due to cold.

MARRIED IN THE WOODS BY LAMP-LIGHT

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 22.

A Preston couple procured a marriage license from the Ledyard Town Clerk the other day, and in the early evening the Rector of St. James's Church, at Poquetanuck, was called upon to perform the ceremony, and was about to proceed, when a closer examination of the license showed that the rite could legally take place only in Ledyard. The dividing line between Preston and Ledyard runs a few rods behind the factory. He informed the couple of the facts in the case, and for a few minutes it looked as though the union would have to be

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No public auctions were held at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 25.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court Referees sale, John F. Tyler, Esq., Referee, of a certain part of the two three-story brick dwellings and two-story brick stable, with plot of land, Nos. 232 and 234 West 27th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th ave.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORNEY & CO.
NO. 1 WEST 125TH-ST.
REAL ESTATE
BUYING and COLLECTING a specialty.
Statements of claims solicited.

FIFTH-AV.—FOUR FULL LOTS, WITH CORNER, Fronting Central Park, only $60,000; 51st and 52d sts., opposite Park Museum, 4 full lots, $64,000.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

A RESIDING 5TH-AV., THAT ELEGANT dwelling house No. 11, East 45th-st.; absolutely first class. Apply on premises.
G. H. & M. A. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A 36-FOOT-FRONT STORE IN CHAMBERS-st., between Church-st. and College-place; 1 lot of 25 feet; price, $50,000. HOMES MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, Twenty-fourth-st. between 7th and 8th ave., for $26,000. HOMES MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—BEEBLY SITUATED, AN ELEGANT full lot, 25 feet, near 49th-st. Furnish only from T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NEAR 45D-ST., ELEGANT house, 25 feet, 4 stories and basement.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROADWAY STORE, Between Canal and 4th sts., well rented.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ROBB FREDENBURGH and Hermann Fredenburgh, her husband; Abraham Backer, the Irving National Bank of New-York, the Chatham National Bank of New-York, William A. Trowbridge as Assignee in bankruptcy of Hermann Fredenburgh, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the first day of November, 1880, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by L. E. Ladlow & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree and described as follows: All those certain premises situated formerly in the 17th Ward of the City of New-York, but now in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and in the said mortgage described as follows: All those 6 certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon standing, lying and being in the town of West Farms aforesaid, one thereof comprising two lots known on a certain map or file in the office of Register of the said county, entitled "Map of the Village of Mount Hope, known as the Western Reserve of Upper Morrisania in the County of Westchester, surveyed by Thomas Dwight, Civil Engineer, dated November, 1854, as lots numbered 152 and 153, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Prospect-place and Lexington-avenue, running thence southwardly and along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with Prospect-place two hundred feet, to the westerly line of Prospect-avenue, thence northwardly and along said avenue one hundred feet, to the westerly corner of Prospect-place and Prospect-avenue, thence westwardly along the southerly line of Prospect-place two hundred feet to the south-easterly corner of Prospect-place and Lexington-avenue, the point or place of beginning.

The said parcel, comprising the lots designated on the said map as lots No. 151, 152, 153, and 154, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Worth-avenue and the southerly line of Lexington-avenue, thence westwardly along the southerly line of Lexington-avenue, one hundred and twenty feet to the south-easterly corner of Prospect-place and Lexington-avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, 18th November, 1880.

WM. H. TAGGART, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Fifth ave., 120 Broadway, N. Y.
R.15-Sa&w

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND NEW FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 241 West 45th-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.
JOHN COAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, or rent, or exchange.
PERCY C. OHL, No. 12 William-st.

SHIPPING.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
SILESIA.....Dec. 4 SHERIDAN.....Dec. 9
SUMBRIA.....Dec. 4 SILESIA.....Dec. 18
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the Rhine Valley: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $26.
A. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
SPREE.....Sat. Nov. 27 HERMANN.....Sat. Dec. 11
ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4 MOSEL.....Sat. Dec. 18
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$28
Second Cabin.....$60
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Steerage sail from pier between 3d and 4th sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 to $75 according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
GALAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
E. CALLAHAN, Agent, No. 9 Broad-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
N. Y. Agents, Freight Agent, 202 Broadway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Nov. 30, noon
Connecting at Panama with Steamers for Callao and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wed. Dec. 15, P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Sat., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
Or on arrival of Last from the East of Panama.
Passage forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage and general information, apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
E. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
FANITA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, Dec. 23
These steamers furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-room, small table in dining-room, and deck-house forward in order without extra charge.
S. S. City of Merida will leave Progreso, Dec. 14 and Feb. 2 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 42 North River, (new No. 32,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday:
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenyon.....Saturday, Nov. 27
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Pease.....Wed. Dec. 1
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
E. YONGE, Jr., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Dock Office. Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 36 N. R.
317 Broadway.
G. D. CRITTEN, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, @ 3 P. M.
GEORGE W. CLYDE, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, noon
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
WILMINGTON, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
Through bills of lading to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 10 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading and accommodations for passengers.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Nov. 27
SEGUROLA.....Saturday, Dec. 4
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
(Service Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Morton-st.)
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M.
ARYSINIA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 8:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 8:30 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every possible to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-rooms, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and cattery on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatly of all families at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $75, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $50; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lower Route, recommended by Lloyd's Register, for both the outward and homeward passage.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Ferney.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsons.....Thursday, Dec. 2, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Irving.....Thursday, Dec. 16, 9 P. M.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $50, $60, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $26.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For further particulars and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 115 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTHS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lloyd's Mail Route as all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 1 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, Dec. 30, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot St. Charlton-st.
Cabin $60, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE $26. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
HELGOLAND.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 7 A. M.
WESTERNLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $80 and $75. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $48.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LAKE ROUTE."
FROM BROOKLYN TO QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 3:30 P. M.
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.
BAVARIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 4:30 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia.....Nov. 27, noon Devonia.....Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Dec. 4, 7 A. M. Cimbria.....Dec. 18, 6 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $30.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
ROMAN, Nov. 27, noon; Nov. 4, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $50 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked "do not carry passengers."
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
NATIONAL GUYOT.....Wed. Dec. 1, 8 P. M.
VIRGINIE DELAVILLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDE.....Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave direct for Gravesend, Favorite Ferry, Jersey City:
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 7
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 7
These steamers are fitted with very superior accommodation, viz., for steerage passengers taking on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London, Havre or Antwerp, at low rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks)
Denmark.....Nov. 27, 10 A. M. Phoenicia, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Italy.....Wed., Dec. 1, 8 P. M. Spain.....Wed., Dec. 8, 11 A. M.
Passage, $60 to $70; return tickets, $110. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $6 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

SAUCES, &C.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
Lea & Perrins'
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most delicious, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MISS CORNTOCK, 30 AND 32 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park. HOME AND THOROUGH ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnasium Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO Mrs. Jacot's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 36 FIFTH-AV., New-York City. This school established in 1836—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

NO. 36 WEST 126TH-ST.
The Misses JACOT will reopen their School for Young Ladies Sept. 15. Kindergarten. A few young girls will be received into the family. Pupils prepared for the Harvard examinations.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 22 STE-AV.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN, NO. 13 WEST 45TH-ST., Opposite Reservoir Park, thoroughly select, delightful home school for little girls; very thick for college; primary department; reopens Sept. 27.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKERS' English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 146 Madison-av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German school for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 45th-st., formerly 36 W. 50th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, 156 East 52d, 24 hours commences Nov. 24.

THE MISSES PERINE'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 15 East 47th-st., and No. 34 West 14th-st., Sept. 20.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—This boys thoroughly for all colleges, professional schools, and business. College course for girls. French, German, Art, and Music specialties. Terms moderate. Term opens Jan. 10. Rev. ALONZO PLACE, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $250 per year. No extras but music. Winter session opens Jan. 5. W. R. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITting for colleges, highest references. Address FALL GRADUATE, Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF VARIED Acquisitions in teaching desires pupils for private instruction. Apply to W. M. H., Box 188 Times Office.

MISS MCGOFLAD'S ART CLASSES, NO. 1 East 16th-st., third floor.

PERSONAL.

HENRICH BRAUN, BORN IN KLOSTER, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,356 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family; understands all kinds American cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 208 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young American woman; would assist with children; best references. Call at No. 306 East 86th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; understands her business; best of references. Address C. D., Box No. 218 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 111 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or would assist with other work if required; good City references. Call at No. 1,146 Broadway, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; will assist with any other work, if required; City reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., third floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Would wait on a lady or grown children; five years' best City references. Call at No. 35 West 126th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 438 6th-av., Room No. 10; no cards.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; City reference. Address K. R., Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two sisters to go together in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 323 West 30th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 151 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; WILL DO some washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit; best of good City references. Call two days, at No. 147 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family; understands all kinds American cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 203 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; city or country; can give good references. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 348 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing and ironing. Call at 47 East 65th-st., present employer's.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and ability; no incumbrance; a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; management and economy; best of references required. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—In a private family; perfectly trustworthy, economical, and industrious; is entirely alone in this City. Address, till Monday next, 205 Spring-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is willing and handy; good City reference. Call at No. 160 West 36th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; is trustworthy and obliging; best City references. Address W. H. P., Box No. 346 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNexceptionable German; dress-making; cutting and fitting; expert operator; will assist at light work; superior City references. Address R. M., Box No. 216 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young American lady; understands her business; fond of travel; best City reference. Address L. T., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of growing children.—Good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 363 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LADY'S NURSE.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY best physicians; would like few more engagements; either City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 313 East 60th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; private family preferred; best of references; would prefer one place. Address R. W., Box No. 221 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; would assist in chambers if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 52d-st., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; best City references from last place. Address F. P., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; best City references. Call at No. 206 East 57th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN as nurse for a baby; has good City reference of nearly seven years; has no objection to live in the country. Call at No. 224 West 24th-st., ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress to take home, at reasonable rates; best City references; work promptly attended to. Mrs. Greene, No. 158 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHING by a respectable woman. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 209 1st-av., first floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, TO do at home or go out by the day; good references. Call or address Jane Good, 349 7th-st., two flights up.

MALES.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.—A YOUNG MAN, with three years' practical experience, desires to fill a vacancy at draughtsman. Address Box No. 180 Times Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY FIRST-CLASS Butler, who understands making salads, carving silver, and all the duties of a house-servant; will be found a valuable man; best of City and Paris; excellent references. Address Butler, No. 242 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY EXPErienced coachman, groom etc; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful; very highest references from last and former employers. Address L. H., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; a personal horseman; reason of leaving (Monopole) his employer's family; no objection to horses; married; no family; first-class references from City services. Address J. W., 139 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wishes to find a situation for his coachman; can give very high recommendation. Inquire of O. F. Monlton, 80 Reade-st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Protestant; married; no family; 15 years of the best references; will take full charge of both or one. William Ray, No. 83 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; AGE, 30; MARRIED; NO family; first-class testimonials as a competent, reliable man. Call or address A. Weston, No. 147 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. Address H. C. R., Box No. 356 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CITY OR country; has the best of references, and fully competent in all respects. Address W. A., No. 308 8th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—FIRST CLASS; by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be relied on for doing of all kinds of farm work, fruits, and vegetables; also the laying out of new places or the remodelling of old ones; is reliable, honest, and trustworthy; has already out of hand; the best of City references to prove the same. Address J. T., Box 110 Times Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE MANAGEMENT of greenhouses, &c.; married; no incumbrance; five years' references from last place. Address J., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED 28, speaking German and English, as second waiter in a gentleman family. Good references. Address A. D., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE-SERvant; will do table, care horses, attend first, &c. Address A., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER FOR A family of two. Apply at No. 23 East 55th-st., this morning.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING CO., OF LEADVILLE, COL., No. 20 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 13 AND 15, NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, inst., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, inst., and reopen THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1880.
Statement of the financial condition of the company:
Working capital.....$150,000 00
Oct. 1, 1880—Balance surplus account.....50,905 50
Nov. 1, 1880—Net earnings for month of October.....15,192 88
Total.....$165,098 37
Dividend of 7½ cents per share, $90,000
Surplus, Nov. 1, 1880.....$75,098 37
D. OLIVER TALBOT, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company due Dec. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at this office.
E. W. SPENCER, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Dec. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
A. L. WILLOUGHBY, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK.—The interest due Dec. 1 upon the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
T. W. PARANGON, President.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CARPETS.

AGRA, AHLOOWALIA,
PERSIAN, LAHORE,
CASHMERE, MERZAPORE.
Designs Furnished for Axminster
WHOLE CARPETS
To Suit Decorations.
Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestries, and Ingrains, designs and colorings suitable to the present style of decorations, in both English and American Manufacture. Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, and Linoleums in great variety.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-street.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
HAVE MADE
LARGE SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
DRESS GOODS
AND WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN ALL QUALITIES OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINTER DRESS MATERIALS.
AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

CRAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS RENOVATED in three hours; color, stiffness, and general appearance restored. Feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DURE, No. 1,268 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY A. ROBBINS, | Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K M. COBBITT, |
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THOMAS, JACOB S. TERRILL,
HALSEY PERKS, G. C. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
CHAS. A. PEABODY, ROSWELL SKEEL,
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FERDINAND SCHWAB, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON, WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS, HENRY CLEWS,
MARTIN BOURNE, GEROT H. FULLER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JAMES F. WALLACE, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
HENRY K. SHERMAN, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,
(DAKOTA EXTENSIONS.)
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Due Nov. 1, 1910. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November. Secured as the rule of $18,000 per mile on completed and equipped road. Land grant. Full particulars on application.
ISSUE PRICE, 104 PER CENT. AND INTEREST.
For sale by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 40 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Holders hereby give that pursuant to the decree of the Trustees under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, the sum of $5,000 in lieu of bond shall be selected for payment on the 1st day of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: [illegible]
Interest on said bonds will cease on the 1st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
W. C. DYER, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING,
AND NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILW

GRATEFUL IN PROSPERITY

OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY OF THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY.

SIGHTS ABOUT TOWN WITH THE MANTLE OF SNOW—SERVICES IN TRINITY AND ST. PAUL'S—TURKEY DINNERS AND GOOD CHEER AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Thanksgiving Day in 1880 was very like its predecessors in all outward aspects except the mantle of snow that yesterday covered the City at dawn. Its in-door appearance, however—the morning visit to the church, the pastoral reminders of reasons for thankfulness the family gatherings around prodigious turkeys, brown and savory, the frolic and music, and chat of infrequently united relatives and acquaintances—were but recollections of many other Thanksgiving holidays. In the streets, although they were sloppy and not inviting to pedestrians, there were early visible many of those young men whose notion of enjoyment is to dress up in a glazed cap, a red shirt, and a white tippet, and go with a black man and a target to some remote and almost inaccessible place to shoot for pewter prizes. The boy with the tin horn, whose only reason for gratitude is probably that the Police cannot reach him in his back-yard retreat, made himself heard in many places, where he proved a serious drawback to the comfort of persons with sensitive ears. Business was generally suspended at noon, and a foreigner who turned from reading the President's proclamation to see the rows of closed shops, would have been willing to declare that no more obedient race than the American people lives on the face of the earth. In the churches, although the congregations were good in size, they were generally smaller than those seen on Sunday. Many of the regular attendants were reported as out of the City, visiting their families in the Eastern States, or elsewhere where the Thanksgiving Day opportunity for gathering together the scattered family is still cherished as one too sacred and tender to be lightly cast aside or disregarded. Thanks to the general prosperity of business men, who are never appealed to in vain when they know that their gifts are to be dispensed judiciously, the very poor and helpless, the orphan and destitute children in asylums and homes, the prisoners in the penitentiaries and at the Tombs, were all served abundantly with better dinners than they usually receive. The conductors of the street cars and the employes on the elevated railroads, who found Thanksgiving Day very much like all the other days in the year, were inclined to be cynical in their conversation about the holiday, and were ready rather to grumble at the prospect of a snow blockade and a loss of earnings, than to be grateful because they had an opportunity to earn $1 65 a day for 14 hours of labor. Throughout the City there was an unusual absence of disorder and violence. The observance generally was quiet and sensible.

At 10:30, while the snow was falling in thin wet flakes upon the weather-beaten tombstones in Trinity Church-yard, and the street boys were parading in Rector-street to the inspiring accompaniment of a well-beaten tin pan, the chimes in the belfry of the church rang out the call to service. Pedestrians were numerous, but few were vehicles in motion along the usually crowded thoroughfares being the stages and occasional carriages. The doors of the church were thrown open, and while the chimes rang out "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow" and "Auld Lang Syne" the worshipers streamed in until, at 11 o'clock, the church was nearly filled. Then from the great organ in the east gallery rolled out a rich and melodious voluntary, and later, as the tones of the great organ died away, the cheerful voices of the congregation were heard joining in a processional hymn as the choir and clergy entered from the vestry and marched slowly to the chancel and into their places in the stalls. The morning service was that prescribed for Thanksgiving Day, supplemented by an anthem. When the service was concluded, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rector, preached a sermon from Psalms xviii.: 1, 3: "I will love Thee, O Lord, my strength. The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower. There is no such song of praise as this to be found anywhere else in Scripture. It would seem that even language itself had been exhausted *to tell the story. It was an old story, however.* Before the world was, the morning star sang the praises of God; then the lower order of creation, before man was, praised God in their way, and then came man to add his praises to the great chorus of thanksgiving. The words in our language are not sufficient, he said, to number the particulars of God's goodness to His people. At this holiday time of remembrance he wished to call attention to the special reasons for which thanks should be given. First, we were to be thankful for our strength as a Nation. Then the Church should be thankful for signs of growth that were visible in it. Further, there were reasons to be thankful for temporal blessings, and last for God's goodness to his people in the Church. Specially should we give thanks for our strength as a Nation, at peace, and in that respect unlike other nations that are immersed in war, not glorious wars, but inglorious strifes, by Christian people against their brethren and infuriate peasants; Christian nations driven by jealousy of power to crush those whom they should help in the name of God. The horizon abroad is dark, yet through our land is no battle between brother and brother, no strife of peasant against landlord, nor is it to be expected, with our broad land and equal opportunities to all to come in and possess it. There is confidence in the minds of men; there is delight in the thought that democracies are losing power and that the financial troubles of two years ago afflicted the East and more lately the West, are dying out, and that we are becoming politically wiser. We have among us a feeling of greater stability, in reflecting that we have passed through one more of those contests which threaten to shake the Nation to its base.

The preacher described the election excitement as a sort of quartern fever, which, while it prevailed, kept the head hot, while the body was alternately afflicted with chills and fever, no one knowing what he was about, or what he was doing, and acted, and no man knoweth what to believe. It is sufficient cause for sincere thanks that the Nation has passed safely through another such stage, and it would be further cause for thanksgiving if these periods would be set wider apart. The general prosperity of the country was also cause for thanksgiving. The working people have employment, and although some persons may descry dark spots in the business future, the present is clear and fair. In the Church there was cause for thanksgiving. Certainly, in our own Church, growth was visible. The great danger in religion is that worship shall become cold and formal, and that it shall degenerate into sentimental piety. The greatest harm done by the newspapers is the encouragement given by them to rationalism. To this the Church should oppose warmth and earnestness. He thanked God for every evidence of increased earnestness in the Church, as opposed to coldness, indifference, and stovenliness in forms of worship. In his own parish the Rector said that the membership had increased, and that in charitable work the efforts of the people during the year had been much greater and the results more satisfactory than in any year since he had been in charge of the work.

The service at St. Paul's was simple and impressive, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Lyman Phelps, the assistant, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg being ill. Several veterans of the war of 1812 attended the service, occupying the Washington pew. They afterward dined together, and celebrated the evacuation of this City by the British at the close of the Revolutionary war.

The Childrens Aid Society has more branches scattered over the City than perhaps any other charitable organization. Its Home for Young Friendless and Homeless Girls is situated at No. 67 St. Mark's-place. About 40 girls sat down to a comfortable dinner of turkey, choice vegetables, and delicacies, provided by Mr. Bayard Cutting. Alderman Marshall also sent a supply of turkeys. In the evening there was a reunion of the former inmates, who amused themselves with various games. There were also Thanksgiving dinners at the branches at No. 314 West Thirty-fifth-street, at No. 311 West Eighteenth-street, in Eleventh-street near Avenue D, and at No. 15 Gouverneur-street, which branch has been lately built by the munificence of Miss Catherine Wolfe, who gave $40,000 for this purpose. Five hundred boisterous newsboys and bootblacks gathered in the evening at the Newsboys' Lodging-house in Duane-street. After washing off the grime from their hands and faces, they joined in a song of several hymns, which they did with more lung power than harmony. Then they marched down stairs to a bounteous supper, after which they were dismissed. As many of the urchins hurried out they announced their intention of going to the theatre, and gave directions to the stewards to have supper ready for them on their return at 11 o'clock. The tables in the dining-room of the Five Points Mission groaned beneath the weight of roast turkey, roast pig, celery, excellent potatoes, white bread, apples, grapes, and good cake in abundance. One thousand children with sharpened appetites sat down and ate until they could eat no more, and then washed down all with fragrant coffee served by the ladies connected with the mission. The thirteenth anniversary exercises of this institution were held in the chapel, where Bishop Harris presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. M. S. Terry, the Rev. Dr. Seinford, and the Hon. S. I. Ferguson. Five Points House of Industry also provided 300 children to a substantial dinner of turkey, roast veal, pie, salad, and vegetables. The doors of the lower dining-room were thrown open, and all the poor who could get in had their wants attended to.

Dr. Hamilton, who preaches to the poor in the vicinity of the Bowery Mission, attended yesterday to their bodily wants, and gave a dinner to 100 poor persons in a dining saloon at No. 76 South-street.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New Bowery, had two large tables spread with pies, cakes, and trifles, and there was also plenty of coffee. Twelve hundred hungry little ones were fed. Addresses were made by H. E. Pomphrey, C. N. Blackall, and others.

The day was appropriately celebrated at St. Vincent's House, Nos. 32 and 34 Sherman-street, with a good dinner, at which Bishop Loughlin, the Pastor, at 6:30 o'clock, presided in pontifical vestments. He spoke of the reasons for giving thanks to God for the blessings of the year, and in tracing the history of the Church in this country, and in tracing the progress of Catholicism, he laudatory of the Roman see. He came to a beautiful climax. After the boys had helped themselves many of the outside poor were entertained.

Twelve thousand persons, young and old, enjoyed an abundant feast of turkey and chicken yesterday, furnished by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This vast number comprised the inmates of the various prisons and hospitals under the charge of the department, and the holiday proved to be one of these occasions of pleasure and general jollification which brighten the dark tedium of the every-day life of this unfortunate class. The inmates of the Tombs, over 800 in number, had their customary holiday dinner in the shape of a mammoth mincemeat of turkey and chicken, and previous to the feast enjoyed singing by a choir under the leadership of Miss Belkar, and an appropriate religious address by the Rev. Mr. Law, the prison Chaplain. There were similar exercises and similar bountiful dinners at the Jefferson Market and other City prisons, and at Bellevue and the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospitals. The inmates on Hart's, Ward's, Randall's, and Blackwell's Island also enjoyed the good things of the day which the Commissioners and charitable people had prepared for them. The children were made happy by gifts of candies, cakes, &c. The convalescent insane, besides having a big dinner, were also permitted to amuse themselves after their own peculiar manner. They danced and sang and went through the other strange antics that constitute their ideal of being jolly. All the prisoners at the penitentiary were permitted to abandon work for the day and pass the time according to their tastes.

The usual Thanksgiving service was conducted in the Chapel of St. Barnabas's Home, Nos. 304 and 306 Mulberry-street, yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Appleton, the minister in charge, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina. During the day a substantial repast was served at the Home for the poor of the neighborhood, and over 1,000 men, women, and children were fed. None were turned away until all the supplies were exhausted.

The Commissioners of Emigration provided a free dinner at Castle Garden yesterday, for the immigrants who still remain there, having as yet found no employment. Over 200 persons were fed. They received three courses, but the luxury of turkey was not offered them.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Thanksgiving had a very quiet celebration in Brooklyn. The churches were crowded in the morning, and in the afternoon the matinees at the different theatres were well attended. Despite the storm, many people, dressed in holiday attire, were about the streets early in the day, waiting with anxiety for the feast to begin. At the jail and penitentiary the prisoners were given a good dinner of roast beef, and the inmates of the latter institution were allowed to abstain from work. Thanksgiving turkey with dressing was supplied in abundance to the inmates of the various public and private charitable institutions. The evening was devoted mostly to theatre-going, balls, receptions, and private parties.

OBSERVANCES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Thanksgiving Day was observed with much spirit throughout New-Jersey yesterday. There was a general suspension of business in the cities, and in many places union religious services were held. In most cities special entertainments were provided at the various places of amusement. In Hoboken the firemen introduced the day with a parade and reception in honor of the return of a long-absent fire steamer. In the morning the Hackensing Muffins paraded in all kinds of quaint disguises. The Germans of Hudson County had a grand shooting tournament at the Schnetzer Park, the prizes being game of seasonable kinds. From Weehawken and along the Palisades to Fort Lee there was a lively fox and hound chase under the auspices of the Manhattan Overland Club. The festivities ended with a dinner at Fort Lee. In Newark there was a live turkey-shooting, and some of the State Militia went to Brinton range for a target-shooting match. Elizabeth citizens contented themselves with the usual observance of the day. In Paterson the day was observed quietly. Services were held in most of the churches in the morning. In the afternoon the Fuller Guards and the "Hounds," a company of "fantasticals," arrived from New-York, and spent the afternoon in target practice at the Falls. Trains were running on the River above the Falls and on lakes in the suburbs, though the snow had considerably interfered with it. The Curling Club had some practice at Haledon.

ROBBING A NEW-ROCHELLE LADY.

TWO SERVANTS TAKE VALUABLE DRESSES AND JEWELRY—FULL CONFESSION MADE.

A young woman named Kate Seymour was arraigned before Justice C. E. Kene, in the Police Court at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon, accused of stealing from her late employer diamonds and jewelry to the value of between $3,500 and $4,000. The story of the robbery is this: On Friday evening last Mrs. Robert C. Fisher, who occupies one of the finest residences in New-Rochelle, while making preparations to attend a large party, went to her safe, which stood in a secluded part of the room, to get her diamonds and other ornaments, and found they had disappeared. The safe key had always been kept locked in a bureau-drawer, and, besides her family, no one except a single servant knew the combination of the lock on the safe. The property lost comprised a diamond cross of 37 small and 5 large stones, forming two rows, set in gold, with black and blue enamel; a pair of diamond ear-rings, with 19 stones in each; one gold bird flying through a hoop; a pearl cross, with 33 pearls; one pair of pearl ear-rings; one amethyst ornament, with diamond spray set in stone; one pair of amethyst ear-rings, to match; one sapphire ring, set in diamonds; one gold chain linked bracelet, with "Mary" and a date engraved under the slide; one pair of gold bracelets with beading running through the centre and fastened with very fine chains; one gold locket, with a butterfly in rubies, pearls, diamonds, and black enamel, and a gold hunting-case watch, lady's size, stem-winder. When these articles were missed, Mrs. Fisher began to look about to ascertain if anything else had been stolen, and soon found that several silk dress patterns, not yet made up, a large quantity of linen, kid gloves, silk stockings, old lace, ostrich feathers, and other articles of value were missing.

Kate Seymour and another girl expected to leave the house on Saturday last, but they were prevailed upon to stay until last Tuesday, when they left. Kate going to a boarding-house in this City, and the other girl to her home in New-Rochelle. The fact of the robbery was reported to the authorities, who began to work on the case. The two girls were not suspected at first, as the family believed the house had been entered by burglars or sneak-thieves. On Tuesday night then Kate went away with her trunk with her, but left a bundle in a shawl-strap, which she said she would call for the next day. Policeman William Shute, of the New-Rochelle force, took up the case, and when Kate returned, on Wednesday evening, arrested her and accused her of the crime. She at first denied all knowledge of it, but at last made full confession. Her story is that she and the other girl, while up stairs together one afternoon, when Mrs. Fisher was away from home, went to the safe, and the other girl, whose name is not made public, opened the safe with the key and told her they might as well take the articles, as they were going to leave and would not see Mrs. Fisher again. The girl prevailed upon Kate to put the articles in her trunk, and said that when Kate had safely reached New-York she would meet her, and that they would then divide the plunder between them. Kate said she did not realize what she was doing at the time, or that the articles were of so much value. With Policeman Shute Kate came to New-York, and went to No. 225 Mulberry-street, near Houston, where she had left the trunk. The officer at once took charge of it, and yesterday morning it was placed on a hack and the two started for the Grand Central Depot to take the 9:05 A. M. train. On their arrival at the depot, Mr. Shute opened the trunk and took from it the jewelry above described, all the articles being in their appropriate cases, and put them in his pocket. The trunk was then relocked and checked for New-Rochelle. On arriving at New-Rochelle Kate was quietly taken to Police Justice Kene's office, and Officer Shute informed Mrs. Fisher that he had recovered her valuable property. The examination took place yesterday afternoon in the Police Justice's court at 3 o'clock. The prisoner was overcome with grief, and cried bitterly. She is a pretty prepossessing girl, about 18 years of age, and had come to Mrs. Fisher's about a month ago highly recommended from her last place, which was in this City. The other girl had been in Mrs. Fisher's household about six months. The Justice committed Kate to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEATH OF MR. W. R. FLOYD.

Mr. William R. Floyd, the actor, and for many years the manager of Wallack's Theatre, in this City, died at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 110 Fourth-avenue. His death was not unexpected, owing to the severity of the attacks under which he suffered. Rheumatic fever and congestion of the liver were the diseases. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Floyd rallied a little, and his friends began to hope that recovery was possible. He soon began to grow worse, however, and in a few hours it became evident that he could not survive. He was attended in his sickness by Drs. Freligh, Wood, and Phelps, and at his bedside in his last moments were his wife and a few sympathizing friends. His death was peaceful and apparently without pain. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration. ("The Little Church Around the Corner.") The remains will be conveyed to Long Branch for interment. A large number of personal and professional friends will be present at the services. A sketch of Mr. Floyd was printed in THE TIMES yesterday.

FREE USE OF THE PISTOL.

The Simon Murray Association held high carnival in the dance hall Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, Thanksgiving eve. Martin Granly, of No. 98 Tenth-avenue, met on the floor James Barnes, of No. 314 West Fifteenth-street, who was formerly his bar-tender, and, in the course of an excited conversation, called him a thief. Barnes retorted that Granly was another, and the latter fired his pistol at him, lodging a bullet in his right leg. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital. He will require a fortnight's care before he can appear in court. Granly was arrested in Sixteenth-St. by Officer Ryan, and told, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, that he was charged with the shooting. A catcher came in for beer, and Fuerbach, half drawn in and half out of the measure under the bar, where a stream of fire ran past his face and a bullet from the officer's pistol buried itself in the wood-work behind the beer-pump. Then Stoker and his companion sauntered from the saloon. Stoker's defense, before Justice Wandell was that the weapon was discharged by accident. He was committed for examination, in default of $2,000 bonds. Stoker is only 20 years of age, and, as Capt. Hedden remarked, "he is never drunk nor never sober. He has a mill on all the time." The pistol, drawn for duty when he reported at the station-house in the evening, said was placed under arrest on Fuerbach's charge.

THE FANTASTICS ON PARADE.

INTERFERENCE OF THE WEATHER WITH THE DISPLAY—THE SQUAREBACK RANGERS.

The ancient and time-honored custom of a certain class of New-Yorkers in becoming "Fantastics" on Thanksgiving Day was materially interfered with yesterday by the snow-storm. The bartender who picked out his duke's costume on Wednesday, and who flattered himself that he would be the idol of the ladies in his pale blue satin suit, blonde wig and beard, high top-boots, and white hat and plume, was crestfallen when he looked from a fifth-story window in Mulberry-street early yesterday morning and discovered that the snow was falling fast. The butcher from Washington Market, who secured the alleged uniform of a wild Indian of the prairies, and who had daubed his face with paints of various colors, arose from his downy couch in a Cherry Hill mansion, and, as he rubbed his nose against the cracked pane of glass, gave vent to his feelings after the fashion of his neighbors. The young man who is generally known as "James Fresh," and who has a longing to act the part of a clown in these parades by chalking his face, wearing a large false nose, a ridiculously striped and baggy suit, and an old white slouched hat, was prepared to create amusement all along the line. He, too, was gloomy and sad yesterday when he ordered his champagne cocktail in Mickey Moran's. The youth who aspires to a position on the detective force, and who stirres himself in the costume of a young and frivolous girl, stood at the elbow of the clown, and contrary to all rules of etiquette in the Sixth Ward, drank ginger-ale at 9 o'clock in the morning. The gate-tender on the elevated railroad, who thinks he is to be the legitimate successor of Dan Bryant, Neil Seymour, Unsworth, and other negro minstrel celebrities, blackened his face and hands and tripped through Roosevelt-street at an unsteady gate with flasks of "S. O. P." brandy in each pocket. The boisterous Irishman, the Chatham-street merchant, the furious Spaniard, the lively Frenchman, and the tired and tuneless American were all in costume at an early hour and ready for the day's sport. All the old barouches, hacks, coupés, and other vehicles especially dragged out of garrets and cellars for Thanksgiving Day festivities were engaged by the "fantastics." Ex-Brecker-street car horses and quadrupeds, which Mr. Bergh should have branded as unfit for service years ago, drew the unsightly vehicles through the streets. The drivers looked weary, as though they never stopped for rest. They refreshed themselves at intervals from bottles provided by the dukes and clowns in the coach. Almost every band of "fantasticals" that paraded yesterday was preceded by a wagon laden with musicians in old Army overcoats, and carrying brass horns. The turnout was by no means so great as it would have been in more pleasant weather.

The "Squareback Rangers" made, perhaps, a greater display than any other similar organization. The "Squarebacks" live in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards, and their head quarters are in Pitt-St. Captain and colonel, leader of this band of "boys who fear no noise," is Patrick Foster, a keeper in the Tombs prison. When the "Squarebacks" have their annual parade and festival of the fair sex in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, especially, are up bright and early to join in the hilarity. As the procession moves along through nearly every street in these wards, there are frequent stoppages at the residences of politicians and others for prizes to be contested for by the "Squarebacks." This year the prizes, live pigs, turkeys, money, watches, silverware, and articles of all kinds were given. Yesterday the "Squarebacks" went to Carroll Park for their dinner. In the open barouche at the head of the line was "Jimmy" Oliver, wearing a large bouquet in the lapel of his sealskin overcoat. In the hand of his silk hat was a bunch of shamrocks. Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, Alderman William P. Kirk, ex-Alderman Patrick Farrell, Hugh Keane, John E. Hogan, and other statesmen followed in coaches. Each man in the 57 coaches was furnished with a bottle of champagne and 50 cigars. The dinner at Carroll Park was greatly enjoyed.

The "Original Hounds" started for their headquarters in Greenwich-street in two factions. There had previously been a rather warm discussion concerning the destination of the "Hounds" *this year, but it was at length agreed that each* "Hound" might pay his money and take his choice. One party went to Paterson, N. J., and the other to New-Dorp, Staten Island. The Staten Island faction reveled in coaches, and many of the Hounds seemed to have emptied their whisky-flasks before they started. They crowded into the coaches in a free and reckless manner, and permitted their legs to dangle over the sides. The faction that chose New-Jersey for their battle-ground went on foot to the Jersey City depot. Timid women and children avoided contact with this party. Whether any shots were fired by the "Original Hounds" at any time and place during the day and evening was not reported up to a late hour by the Police. Among the other organizations which exhibited themselves yesterday were the "Wild Gang," the "Frog Town Rangers," the "Lily White Ducks," the "Feeble Frogs," the "Frog Town Refugees," the "Young Sports," the "Swamp Rangers," the "Full Moon Light Guard," the "Joe Walz Musketeers," the "Asher Barnett Warblers," and the "Mike Martin Guzzlers." Last night these bands of peace disturbers were straggling homeward with weary limbs and heavy heads.

SEVENTEEN DAYS FROM LONDON.

FIGHT OF THE DENMARK AGAINST HEAVY SEAS—OTHER STORMY PASSAGES.

The steam-ship Denmark, of the National Line, which arrived from London yesterday, was 17 days in making the passage. She had head gales during the greater part of the time, and was unable to make her usual rate of speed. A heavy head sea opposed her progress and frequently swept over the decks. The sails could not be carried for any length of time, for when the wind her came favorable for a brief period it would suddenly shift to the north-west or south-west, and the canvas would have to be furled again. At one time the wind increased into a cyclone, which blew with terrific violence. For 10 hours the steamer was unable to make any headway, and lay with her head to the sea. Waves swept over her decks, and the sails spray was driven over the smoke-stack and high up the masts. The sea seemed to boil like a caldron. Notwithstanding the fury of the hurricane, the Denmark sustained no damage. She sailed from London on Nov. 7 and passed Gravesend on the 8th. The Italy, also of the National Line, arrived from Liverpool yesterday, after a stormy passage of nearly 14 days. She had to contend with storms similar to those experienced by the Denmark, but passed through them unscathed.

The steam-ship Saratoga, of Ward's Line, which arrived from Havana yesterday, encountered a series of severe north-easterly gales and high seas from latitude 27° until after she had passed Hatteras. She was detained off Sandy Hook two hours yesterday morning, owing to the thick weather. Considering the weather reported by the two National steamers which arrived yesterday, it is not to be wondered at that a number of European vessels are overdue. At sundown yesterday the Algeria of the Cunard Line, the Silesia, of the Imperial German Mail; the Volmer, the Henry Edye, and the Persian Monarch had not been reported. The delays is accounted for by the westerly gales which usually prevail on the Atlantic at this season of the year, and the respective agents express themselves as feeling no anxiety about their vessels.

THE JEWS AND THE PASSION PLAY.

The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, in speaking yesterday morning at the Forty-fourth-Street Synagogue on "Religion Out of Place," gave as an instance the proposal to exhibit the Passion Play. With regard to this, he said, the Jew occupies a peculiar position. He has no interest in the matter except as he regards the beliefs concerned as a younger product of his own religion. If he thought of the suffering which has been inflicted on his race by those who hold sacred the events which are to be displayed, he might be indifferent. But by a long and painful experience the Jew has become a philosopher. He knows that religion is necessary to the safety of society, and that it is endangered when sacred things are made to yield profit to a manager and amusement to a mob. The earlier serious representations of the miracle play cannot excuse these modern exhibitions. The serious purpose is lost, and there is an immense distance between the early priest and the peasant audience and the theatrical manager and fashionable audience of to-day. The Jew says "Join all power and influence that this thing may not be—to keep holy what is holy and to render to God what is God's." The Jew who has been martyrized by the Christian would not so insult the latter. He cannot understand how a Christian could do such a thing. Mr. Mendes closed by exhorting the children to respect their neighbors' religion, for it has been Israel's badge to suffer insult for her religion.

FORGING HIS EMPLOYER'S NAME.

John H. Gilvary, aged 27 years, of No. 258 West Twelfth-street, has been employed six months at a salary of $12 per week by Christian Jorgensen, a stationer and printer at No. 30 Liberty-street. Gilvary, on Oct. 23, found himself without the means of paying his rent. Jorgensen had sold a book to Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Gilvary collected a check for $10 35 from them in payment. It was drawn upon the New-York National Exchange Bank. Gilvary forged his employer's indorsement upon the draft and had it cashed. The forgery was discovered and Gilvary was arrested and arraigned before Justice Patterson, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. The prisoner felt his position keenly. He declared that he had intended to refund the amount of the check as soon as he drew his salary, and had never had any design of defrauding his employer. Jorgensen pressed a complaint of forgery, and the prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Queens County Hunt, which was to have a fox-hunt from Jerome Park yesterday morning had to postpone their sport on account of the frost and storm.

Sneak-thieves broke into a hall bedroom on the fourth floor of the flat-house No. 160 East Fifty-second-street, during the absence of the occupants, yesterday, and stole a diamond ring valued at $250 and a gold bracelet valued at $60, with which they escaped.

Ex-Mayor William Haggerty and daughter, of Cork, Ireland, left for home yesterday in the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line. He was accompanied to the dock by J. P. Fowler, B. G. McSwyny, Judge Callahan, Judge Campbell, William Jordan, Miss Mary Ryan, and Patrick Keenan.

Julius Kuntzmüller, of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, and Alexander Suckschwell, of No. 65 East Eighty-seventh-street, were arrested on Wednesday evening for selling liquor without a license. Yesterday they were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Harlem Police Court, and held for trial.

While Daniel Ryan, aged 24, of One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Brook-avenue, was attempting to board a train on the Port Chester and Harlem Railroad, near the depot at Alexander-avenue and Harlem River, yesterday morning, he slipped and fell under the train passed over him, crushing him to death.

William St. John, a policy-dealer, of No. 148 Bleecker-street, was placed under $500 bonds in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to appear for trial on the charge of taking sold slips to Annie Ross, a colored woman, of No. 136 Bleecker-street. The woman was required to furnish $100 bonds to appear as a witness, and in default to go to the House of Detention.

Prof. N. M. Mitchell, of Alabama, has arrived in this City to solicit means for the endowment of the Colored Manual Labor School Association of that State, the objects of which are to encourage industry and education among the freedmen. He comes under indorsements from eminent people, and can be reached at No. 136 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Coroner Brady yesterday assumed charge of the case of Mr. Richard J. Scrivener, the retired merchant, of No. 221 East Twelfth-street, who committed suicide on Wednesday evening by shooting himself in the head. A permit was given for the removal of the remains and they were taken to the Morgue. It was currently reported on Wednesday night that just previous to shooting himself Mr. Scrivener had written a letter in which he gave the reason that prompted him to commit the act, and that some member of the family had taken possession of the document and suppressed it. Coroner Brady said last night that he had made diligent inquiry and search, but had failed to obtain any trace of such letter. He had threatened with arrest the person who it was said had taken possession of it, but even this had failed to disclose its whereabouts. Young Mr. Scrivener said he had not seen the letter, and that he had no knowledge that any such document was in existence.

BROOKLYN.

Sneak-thieves entered the house of George D. Hultz, at No. 15 Nimrod-street, during Wednesday night, and stole silverware and clothing valued at $50.

Two conductors on the Sackett-street cars came to blows yesterday about the right of way over a switch. The glass in one of the cars was broken during the fight. William Haneberry, one of the disputants, was arrested.

During a quarrel last evening between John Fitchler, aged 26, and his brother James, aged 20, of No. 98 Scholes-street, the latter struck the former several times on the head with a stick, inflicting severe injuries. James was arrested. It is believed that the wounded man's skull has been fractured.

The Police learned yesterday afternoon that a prize fight had taken place in the morning on Coney Island, but could not ascertain the names of the parties engaged in the contest. Sergeant Smith, of the mounted squad, was sent to the island to make an investigation. While riding along the boulevard his horse stumbled and broke its near fore leg.

Joseph McKenna, of No. 217 Bridge-street, while driving two thieves away from his door some weeks ago, was cut in the neck, but recovered from the wound. Yesterday McKenna died of malarial fever, but the attending physician refused to *give a certificate of death until the Coroner had* investigated the circumstances connected with the cutting of McKenna's neck.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph W. Ward, of No. 141 Monticello-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

William Mellon, a resident of Henderson-street, Jersey City, met with a melancholy accident yesterday. He had gone with some friends to a resort on the Heights to shoot for game. While looking into the barrel of his gun the weapon went off, and his head was literally blown off. He was married. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The blessing of the chapel and the consecration of three marble altars in the new St. Elizabeth's Academy, near Madison, N. J., took place yesterday morning. The ceremony, which was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, was witnessed by about 300 visitors, besides 100 sisters of the order, from all parts of the Diocese of Newark, and the young lady pupils of the institution. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, preached, and some 35 private took part in the services.

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.

MRS. MENZ'S EFFORTS TO SECURE A PARTNER FOR LIFE.

The attention of the Hoboken Police and of Supreme Court Judge Dixon was engaged yesterday by the effort of Mrs. Ida Menz to secure a husband. Mrs. Menz is a comely German widow of middle age and living in Hoboken. Her husband, she says, died six months ago in Germany, leaving her a comfortable competence. She was then in Hoboken, and soon after learning of his death she sailed for Germany to plant flowers on his grave. On her return voyage, two months ago, she became acquainted with Andreas Mohn, the boatswain of the steam-ship Gellert, on which she was sailing. An intimacy sprang up between them, and he promised to marry her. A few days ago the vessel in which Mohn sailed arrived in Hoboken on a recent trip. The boatswain went off. The officers of the vessel believed that he intended to get married and quit their service, and he was arrested, on their complaint, by the Hoboken Police on a charge of desertion. The Police in these cases usually hold their prisoner at the disposal of the German Consul. Mohn was arrested late Monday night. Early Tuesday morning Mrs. Menz went to his cell and had a long interview with him. In less than an hour afterward she went, in the company of the city Postmaster, before Justice Streng and procured a warrant for Mohn's arrest. The writ was placed in the hands of Constable Fanning, who demanded that the Police surrender him into the custody of the Constable. The Police Captain Donovan refused to do this, in the first place for the reason that he had no authority to do it, and in the second place because he believed that the only purpose of the woman's complaint was to get the man out of the clinches of the law and prevent his return to Germany. Justice Streng threatened to invoke the aid of the Sheriff to secure the boatswain. The Gellert was booked to sail yesterday afternoon. In the morning Mrs. Menz, through her attorneys, applied to Supreme Court Judge Dixon for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Dixon issued the writ, made it returnable on Saturday, and ordered that the boatswain be held in jail till that time. Later in the day the ship's officers, armed with a warrant from Recorder McDonough, demanded that Mohn be surrendered to them to be taken back to Germany. But Jailer Allen said he could not disregard the Supreme Court's order, and refused to give up the prisoner. Yesterday the Gellert sailed without the boatswain. When the reporter went to the jail last evening he found Mrs. Menz in consultation with Mohn. She says that Mohn will marry her now. Before leaving she gave Jailer Allen money enough to purchase dainties for Mohn's table that are not included in the prison fare.

A PROBABLE MURDER IN BAYONNE.

An affray took place at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, which is likely to result in the death of John Flynn, a saloon-keeper. Flynn went into another saloon that afternoon, where a large number of men were, among them Patrick Hennessy, between whom and Flynn there was a feud, and James Rielly, a friend of Hennessy. These two were excluded by Flynn from a general invitation to drink. This was looked upon as an insult, and angry words led to an agreement to fight in an open lot. The three men started, and had proceeded about a hundred feet, when Flynn drew a knife and made a lunge at Hennessy, but was knocked down by Rielly, who followed up the attack by striking Flynn on the head with a hammer, fracturing his skull. Flynn is not expected to live, and his assailants have fled the State.

A CHALICE FROM POPE LEO XIII.

The Rev. P. F. Healy, S. J., Pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth-street, has just received from Rome a chalice of solid gold, presented to him by Pope Leo XIII. By the courtesy of the Custom-house officers it was sent immediately to the Pastor of St. Francis, and was placed on exhibition in charge of the ladies of the St. Francis Xavier's book. The chalice is an exact copy of one of the most famous vessels in the Vatican. It is 16 inches in height. Around the bowl of the chalice is an engraved representation of the Last Supper. About the stem are four exquisitely wrought statuettes of the Evangelists, Luke, Mark, St. Thomas, and St. Gregory. The base is richly decorated, and at the four corners are the figures of the Man, the Lion, the Ox, and the Eagle, representing St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. The chalice is to be given to the church or Pastor receiving the highest number of votes. The competition for it has already become active. It will continue until the close of the fair. Signor Campanini will visit the fair to-morrow evening.

THE TENNESSEE BONDHOLDERS.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS OF BEING PAID—AN ADDRESS FROM THEIR COMMITTEE.

The committee of Tennessee bondholders, whose office is at No. 51 Nassau-street, this City, have just issued a congratulatory address, showing that the prospects are bright for the creditors of the State. Messrs. Eugene Kelly, John T. Terry, James G. K. Duss, Peter Geddes, and R. S. Moren sign the address as the committee, with C. Amory Stevens as Treasurer, and Thomas G. Robinson as Secretary. Among other things, they say:

Your committee now beg leave to congratulate you on the result of the recent election in Tennessee, which is so overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining the faith and credit of the State. About 80 of the 100 members comprising the next Legislature, which is to meet Jan. 1, 1881, have been elected expressly to restore the credit of the State. Your committee would also congratulate you on the marked progress which has been made in the development of the resources of Tennessee during the past three years. The industry and activity that have everywhere prevailed throughout the State, and the general prosperity that has followed, the intelligent, progressive spirit wherewith all have been animated, give reason to hope that your committee will be able to report a settlement for the bondholders with the State of Tennessee, which will be creditable to her people, to the bondholders, and they will use their best endeavors. As one indication of the improved condition of affairs in Tennessee, your committee estimate that the value of railroad property in the State—which reflects the general prosperity as nearly as may be—has at least doubled within the past three years. In the circular referred to, we informed you that the committee owned and represented "a large amount of bonds which are not liens on the railroads," which they refused to fund on the terms then proposed, believing that Tennessee could and would make a better settlement with over her unsecured creditors, and recent events fully justify that belief. In March, 1877, the bondholders generously offered to acquiesce in what is known as "the award of the Arbitration Committee," viz., "That the debt of the State of Tennessee ought to be readjusted by the issue of new bonds at the rate of 50 per cent of the total amount of the debt and interest; the new bonds to bear interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and the coupons for interest to be made receivable for all taxes and dues to the State. The Legislature, then meeting the close of its regular session, and afterward, when convened in extra session, was strongly urged by Gov. Porter and the best portion of the press and people of Tennessee, to accept and confirm a settlement on this basis, as the best that would ever be offered again by the great body of creditors. Other counsels, however, unfortunately prevailed, and the disastrous results followed were left to suffer. A prominent member of the Arbitration Committee has lately stated that the award made in 1877, (to which you have already referred,) when all the material interests of the country were in a state of depression, would be considered to-day so manifestly unjust to the creditors, and should not, therefore, be accepted now as a basis of settlement, and in this judgment your committee unanimously concur. Some of the suits against the Tennessee railroads, to which your committee joined, were argued before the Hon. L. L. Withey, in the United States Circuit Court, at Nashville,